

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. L, No. 1346.

SHANGHAI, MAY 19, 1893.

PRICE, Tls. 12 & AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	April 7	Hankow	May 16
San Francisco	25	Yokohama	10
Hongkong	May 13	Nagasaki	14
Tientsin	14	Foochow	16
Shanghai mail advices of 1st April were received in London on the 5th May.			



IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT,
SHANGHAI.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Court.	No.	Date of order.	Date of Petition.	Name of Trustees.
John M. Ringer, Thomas Wood, trading as Drysdale, Ringer & Co.	Shanghai.	H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai.	1 of 1893	May 15 1893.	Jan. 30 1893.	G. Jamieson, Registrar H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai.

Pursuant to the Act and Rules, this notice is inserted by order of H.B.M. Supreme Court.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1893.

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PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tals 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. STREET & Co.,
30, Cornhill,
LONDON (E.C.).

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1893.

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Hannen on Monday last expressed the views of a large number of ratepayers when he said that Dr. Burge's scheme for a hospital for sufferers from infectious diseases, as a Jubilee memorial, was one which merited the very highest consideration. We have now in these Settlements a Chinese population of very nearly 200,000 souls. The majority of them live in small houses crowded together without ventilation, except such as is afforded by narrow alleyways, many of them blind. They are subject to excessive moisture, intense heat, and lack of the sun's rays, and these conditions, combined with marked inattention

to cleanliness, must lead eventually and at no distant time to some epidemic. We call ourselves a Model Settlement, and we have no place whatever at which infectious diseases among natives can be treated and the cases isolated. There is some provision at the General Hospital for foreigners; but only this last winter some small-pox cases had to be turned away for want of room. The existing hospitals for natives cannot receive cases of infectious disease at all. As regards small-pox the Chinese here are more or less protected by inoculation, vaccination, or a previous attack; but should such a terrible disease as typhus, a disease of overcrowding and insanitation of which we have cases occasionally, ever get proper hold of the natives, we should be in a sorry plight, as we shall be this year if we get an epidemic of cholera, which is far from being impossible. It will be necessary to erect tents and sheds in a hurry and of course at lavish expense; but unfortunately there is no raised ground available to build them on, and if there were it would have to be bought at any price the owner placed upon it. Or possibly we might convert some mill or factory or hulk, without any suitable appliances, at great expense into a temporary hospital.

Dr. Burge's scheme, and we are indebted to him for all the details in this present article, proposes to remove this reproach from us; and it is obvious that it is not merely within the power of the ratepayers to tax themselves for this object, but it is their duty to do it.

There are four localities at which sites could be found for the purpose, near enough to the Settlement and to the doctors, to whom the proposed hospital must be conveniently accessible. 1. The Pootung Point or its neighbourhood, which is objectionable from the prevailing wind during the cholera season blowing directly over to the Settlement, and from its being occasionally difficult of access from the Settlement. 2. A plot somewhat inland of an extension of the present Seward Road. 3. A plot on either side of the Railway Road, but removed sufficiently from the main road, necessitating of course a cross road to it. 4. A plot at the back of the New Cemetery or on the French Road, which may, however, be excluded as being too far for the visiting doctors. We are therefore reduced to Hongkew sites, and as within the next five years the whole of Hongkew will be covered with houses to say a mile deep from the Soochow Creek, it is absolutely necessary to secure and raise the land now while it can be bought cheaply within a reasonable distance, and before the site is surrounded by houses.

We may put the cost of the necessary land (100 *mow*), and of raising it, and making a road to it at Tls. 25,000; and the ratepayers might direct the Council to give the whole of Mr. Campbell's grant of Tls. 25,000, if that scheme is adopted, to the purchase of this land, leaving the buildings to be erected at some future time, provision for these buildings and their extension being made annually in the Budget. The part of the land allotted to foreigners would be sufficiently removed and shut off from the native portion, and at first a corrugated iron hospital, or shed of cheap construction, containing, say, 50 beds, would be sufficient for the natives, until they became accustomed to removing their infectious sick there, additional sheds being built in a week, if necessary, if an epidemic occurred. We must not lose sight of the fact that every case admitted is one centre of infection removed, as was so ably pointed out by Mr. Hannen on Monday last. What is especially to be remembered is that expensive brick buildings are not wanted for a hospital for these cases. Corrugated iron sheds, lined with wood and felt, which can be kept cool in summer and warm in winter, the linings of which can be burnt and the iron thoroughly disinfected, are far preferable to permanent buildings. They can be easily and cheaply erected, taken down, and removed, and such hospitals have already been erected for the Government, Corporations, and Sanitary authorities at a hundred or more places in Great Britain.

For foreigners such a hospital, containing space for 24 beds, the wards being divided into three classes, can be obtained complete in England for £500, or say with freight..... Tls. 3,000

Two of these would be required, one for the small pox side, and one for the cholera side, say Tls. 6,000
Two smaller ones for Female and Observation wards, say £250 each ,, 3,000
A cheap and inexpensively fitted Nurses' residence, kitchens, offices, etc., all under one roof, and communicating with both sides of the grounds, say ,, 5,000
Cremating furnaces, Destructors, Mortuary, etc., say ,, 3,000
Two Chinese hospitals, one for small-pox and one for cholera, at Tls. 1,500 each, say ,, 3,000

Making a total of Tls. 20,000

a very rough estimate, and considerably exceeding what would be required at first. If the whole of the Tls. 45,000 required were raised by debentures, they would be well covered by the certain rapid increase in the value of the land.

The scheme deserves farther consideration because such a hospital must be provided before long, and because it benefits both directly and indirectly all residents here, foreign and native. The yearly expense of keeping up the hospital would be comparatively trifling, and would be nothing compared with the reckless extravagance that would be entailed if provision had to be made in a hurry for dealing with a serious epidemic. A part of the cost of raising and preparing the site might be saved by employing convict labour; and the cremating furnace might be made to pay for itself, as there are many people who would far rather have their remains cremated than be buried as people are now in Shanghai. We have no doubt this sketch, for the main points in which we have already acknowledged our indebtedness to Dr. Burge, than whom no one better knows what the sanitary deficiencies of Shanghai are, will be valuable to those among us who are really interested in having a satisfactory Jubilee memorial adopted.

Summary of News.

The American mail *ex China*, with dates to 25th April, arrived here on the 16th inst., by the N.Y.K. str. *Saikio Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Oriental*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

FAILURE OF NAVY AGENTS.

London, 11th May.
Hallett & Co. Bankers and Navy Agents, of London, have suspended payment.

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE NEW EARL OF DERBY.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Governor-General of Canada.

HIGH-HANDED FRENCH ACTION.

French Officers have hauled down the British flag at Hiambuntang on the Gambia.

THE HULL STRIKE.

London, 12th May.

The Hull strike has ended.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

The first clause of the Home Rule Bill has been carried by a majority of 42. Mr. Gladstone in a vehement speech declined to explain his intentions regarding the retention of the Irish Members and finance until the clauses relative thereto were reached, and he charged Mr. Chamberlain with obstructing.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES AT HOME.

London, 14th May.

There are ten failures on the Stock Exchange, owing to the tightness of money. The London financial papers predict that the proposed wholesale reconstruction of the Australian Banks is doomed to failure.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Siamese troops have invested the French garrison at Khong and seized a convoy, capturing a French officer. A French battalion has been sent, and 220 picked marines are to embark at Toulon forthwith, in view of the state of affairs between France and Siam.

MORE AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURES.

London, 15th May.

The Queensland National Bank, the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, the Bank of North Queensland, and the Permanent Building and Banking Society of Brisbane, have suspended payment.

A Decree of the New South Wales Government declares bank notes to be legal tender.

THE STRAITS MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a deputation from the Straits, promised that the Colonial Office, the War Office, and the Treasury would anxiously consider the question of reducing the military contribution of the Straits Settlements.

IN DEFENCE OF THE CHURCH OF WALES.

London, 16th May.

There has been a large meeting of Bishops and Archbishops at the Albert Hall to protest against the Welsh Suspensory Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN BANK STOPPED.

The City of Melbourne Bank, Ltd., has suspended payment.

[The City of Melbourne Bank was established in 1873. It has a paid-up capital of £500,000 and a reserve fund of £400,000.—Ed.]

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME
RULE BILL.

London, 17th May.

An amendment by Sir Henry James, affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, was accepted by Mr. Gladstone and adopted.

Clause two was adopted after the closure had been applied, and the debate was adjourned until the 30th instant.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The eleven weeks of drought have been broken by plentiful rains, but it is feared that it is too late for the crops.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN BANK
STOPPED.

The Royal Bank of Queensland has suspended.

THE GEARY ACT.

IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL BUT IT IS NOT TO BE
ENFORCED.

The Supreme Court at Washington has affirmed the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which empowers the deporting of unregistered Chinese, but lack of funds prevents the enforcing of the Act.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1893.		Rainfall in inches
		Fahr.	Thermometer. Min. Max.	
May	12	59°·5	76°·0	.....
"	13	63°·5	80°·4	.....
"	14	67°·0	81°·2	.....
"	15	69°·5	71°·0	0.36
"	16	59°·5	73°·0	0.33
"	17	59°·0	69°·0	.....
"	18	58°·5	72°·0	.....

		1892.		Rainfall in inches.
		Min.	Max.	
May	12	55°·8	76°·1	.....
"	13	60°·3	72°·5	.....
"	14	58°·2	72°·0	.....
"	15	57°·7	64°·7	.....
"	16	52°·6	75°·2	.....
"	17	57°·8	73°·0	.....
"	18	55°·0	80°·0	.....

Sicawei weather report, Friday, 12th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer was nearly stationary at Shanghai and in the Formosa Channel, where moderate N.E. breezes prevailed; it continued to fall at Tientsin, with light S.W. breezes. The highest pressures are over S.W. Japan. This morning the barometer, still fairly high at Shanghai, commenced to fall. Upon the S. coast light variable breezes.—Saturday, 13th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday high barometric pressures prevailed over Japan; a centre of extended low pressure in the N.W. Pressures nearly normal over the coast of China. In the S., moderate and variable breezes; in the N., at least at Tientsin, weak S. breezes; stronger winds appear to prevail over the central coast. The barometer continues to fall at Shanghai. On the S. coast moderate S. breezes. On the N. coast moderate S.E. breezes. The weather appears likely to remain fine at Shanghai.—Sunday, 14th May, 10 a.m.: Fairly high pressures continue to prevail over Japan. At Shanghai the barometer has gone on falling slowly; it remained almost steady over the S. coast, with moderate and light breezes. Heavy fall of the barometer at Manila; there seems to be a typhoon to the E. of Luzon. On the S. coast variable and moderate breezes.—Monday, 15th May, 10 a.m.: The barometer fell

yesterday at Shanghai and over the S. coast, with moderate S.E. to N.E. winds; moderately high pressures resumed over N. China. This morning pressure was low at Vladivostok. At Shanghai the barometer, a little low, appeared likely to rise to-day. Upon the S. coast continuation of moderate and variable breezes.—Tuesday, 16th May, at 10 a.m.: The typhoon reported S. and E. of Luzon entered yesterday the China sea and travelled nearly to the centre. Upon the S. coast of China the winds remained weak and variable, and the barometer continued to fall. A small centre of depression passed near to Shanghai, travelling towards the N.E. This morning the barometer rose decidedly at Shanghai. Probably good breezes from the N.E. on the S. coast.—Wednesday, 17th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday there were very low pressures over Japan, and very strong winds to the S. of Tokio. At Shanghai the barometer continued to rise gently. Upon the S. coast of China it continued to fall, but the winds remained weak and variable. This morning the barometer was nearly stationary, at normal height, at Shanghai. Moderate N.E. breezes probable upon the S. coast. At Shanghai the weather seems likely to remain fine.—Thursday, 18th May, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer remained nearly stationary, at normal height, at Shanghai, where nearly the highest elevation along the coast was reported. In the Straits of Formosa the barometer fell a little, the breezes remaining moderate. According to the latest observations at Hongkong, the last typhoon reported in the S. was near the S. Cape of Formosa, travelling towards the E. Fine weather and light breezes probable at Shanghai; upon the S. coast moderate N.E. breezes.

A correspondent at Peking mentions that H.E. Count de Cassini, the Russian Minister, has recently handed to Captain H. Bohr the Commander-Cross of the Order of Stanislaus, and to Mr. Kierulff the Knight-Cross of the Order of the Dannebrog, conferred on these gentlemen respectively by their Majesties the Czar of Russia and the King of Denmark.

Mr. Yuan, the new Taotai of Wuhu, left on Tuesday morning by the *Kiangyong* for Nanking to call upon the Viceroy there before taking over the seals of his new office.

No fewer than 1,400 camels have been collected at Peking to carry rice to the famine districts of Shansi. The large caravan was set down to start for its destination on the 16th inst.

A Kirin telegram received here yesterday announces the departure of the Tartar General Chang Shun for the Amoor dependencies on the 17th instant, on a tour of military inspection.

H.E. Chang Lien-k'uei, Governor of Kuangsi, who went up to Peking for an Imperial audience last month, has been re-appointed to his old post as Governor of the province and started for the south on the 9th inst.

There is a rumour that H.E. Liu K'un-yi will leave for Shanghai on a tour of inspection of the Woosung forts and the Yangtze defences again. Whether it be so or not is uncertain, but it will not be before the end of the Society trials.

By telegraph we learn that an Imperial Edict was issued on the 30th ult. appointing Major-General Chang Chi-pên Commander-in-Chief of the Pescadores, vice Wu Hung-lu retired into mourning, as noted by us on Wednesday.

The new Wuhu Taotai, Mr. Yuan, who is still here, called upon the Roman Catholic Bishop at Tungkadoo on Saturday; probably in connection with the indemnity that is to be paid for the burning of the Roman Catholic buildings at Wuhu in 1891.

The triennial examination of Hanlin graduates for the post of Censor took place on the 11th inst. at Peking. The candidates were drawn from the secretaries

of the Six Boards, who thus in a measure were the guarantors of their nominees.

Two post-boat robbers were executed at Soochow on the 14th inst. This is the first instance of the capture and decapitation of such offenders by the local authorities for the past ten years or so, the robbers having always succeeded in eluding the police.

Three alleged *Kolao Hui* members have recently been taken to Nanking from ports on the Yangtze. They were escorted by over three hundred soldiers who surrounded the chairs as they were carried through the streets to the Kiangning prefect's *yamen*. It is not yet known what the names of the three men are.

We learn from Newchwang that proclamations have been issued there by H.E. Li Hung-chang and the Governor of the province, announcing the extension of the Tientsin Railway through Moukden to Kirin, with a branch line from Moukden to Newchwang. Private information, however, speaks of a line to be begun immediately, before the above, from Port Arthur to Newchwang.

A number of the gentry of Sungkiang were attacked by the village folk of the districts round about that city two days ago, for having appropriated a large sum that had been collected for the purpose of deepening the irrigation canals. The magistrates refused to interfere in the matter when petitioned by the gentry, but gave them some good advice to use the money for the original purpose.

Messrs. Li Mien-siang and Hsü T'ung-chiao, the new Korean Consul and Vice-Consul at Tientsin, called upon H. E. Li Hung-chang on the 2nd inst. and presented their credentials, after which Mr. Pien Ssu-yuan the retiring Consul also presented his letters of recall to His Excellency who gave instructions to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs—*T'ung Shang Chü*—to entertain the three Korean officials at a dinner the following evening.

Advices from Peking state that an official named Liu appointed by the Viceroy Li started from Peking on the 8th inst. with Tls. 100,000 for Shansi to be distributed in the famine stricken districts in that province, and that a Censor has memorialised the Throne asking that the Chohsien of Anchou, Shansi, shall be cashiered for appropriating large sums of money that had been given him for the people of his district.

It appears that the real reason why the Russian authorities at Vladivostok put an import duty of Tls. 6 on soap was to protect a special brand of soap which is manufactured in St. Petersburg. As the article was conveyed to Vladivostok overland, it could not be sold under a certain price and remunerate the maker, who petitioned the government to protect him by imposing a heavier duty on an imitation which could be supplied at a much lower cost.

A Nanking correspondent writes that the coffins of Li Hsien-mow, his wife, and concubine, which have been lying in the Kiangning prefect's gaol ever since the suicide, were removed on the 8th inst. to a vacant plot near the parade ground of the Viceroy's bodyguard. A bamboo hut has been made to hold the three coffins, and an official named Shen with a body of soldiers has been ordered to guard them, and not to allow, on pain of punishment, any one to approach them.

The principal reason that actuated the recent proclamation by Hsü Taotai of Amoy against the sale and use of American kerosene oil at that port and everywhere under that official's jurisdiction, was, we have been informed on good authority, that it might be the first step towards further retaliatory measures against everything American, in the event of the Geary Act being enforced in the United States. Amoy, therefore, having taken the initiative, Canton and Swatow may naturally follow suit soon.

News from Tientsin assures us that Teutonic commercial enterprise has not abated since Mr. von Brandt left the scene of his triumphs. A new local syndicate, a triumvirate of undoubted ability, is contemplating the erection of steel works at Tongshan, strictly under German auspices, Krupp of Essen with his usual far-reaching philanthropy to supply the plant; payment to be deferred till the works are earning dividends; ores to be brought from the South. Markets? Well, the Imperial Railway Company, and other such corporations yet unborn or embryonic.

Our Chungking correspondent commends the friendliness of the Szechuan people, but in a private letter another resident of Chungking complains that he cannot use his pony, because he cannot ride without having a mud-throwing rabble at his heels. He says that he was building a country house on a desolate mountain, where one could ride for miles on paths through pine forests, and interfere with no one; but the Taotai, though he has had the advantage of eleven years' residence in Europe, has imprisoned the man who leased the ground, and prohibited any Chinese working there for a foreigner.

The mining engineer engaged by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, the Viceroy of Hu Kuang, has reported to his Excellency the finding of silver deposits in the vicinity of Tayenshan, ninety miles from Wuchang, where the large coal and iron mines are in full working order, and employing over a thousand men a day. Tayenshan is also called Wupaoshan or "Hills containing the five precious metals." As silver and iron have already been found, the Chinese are anxiously waiting for the announcement of the finding of gold, copper, and lead to fulfil the prophecy of one of the local sages, who gave the hills of Tayen this appellation.

A foolish economy is being exercised by the Foochow Viceroy with respect to the artillery at the Changmun forts on the River Min, guarding the entrance to Pagoda Anchorage, the naval dockyards and arsenal; over a thousand of these men having been last month disbanded. The forts in question are now on what is called a "peace footing," that is to say, only 250 men are now garrisoning them where ten times the number would not be enough to properly defend them in war time. The motto "In times of peace prepare for war" is apparently not understood by the majority of the high provincial authorities of this empire.

The officials in the native city have received a telegram from Nanking to the effect that the captured Hunan *Kolao Hui* chief K'uang Sheng-ming who was to have confronted the late suicide, Li Hsien-mow, has now confessed that Li was one and the same with Li Hung, the reported Head Centre of the Society, and that H.E. Liu K'un-yi has memorialised the Throne asking for instructions. Of course, this means that the body of Li Hsien-mow will be ultimately taken out of its coffin, and the head struck off as a warning to the world. The unaccountable implacability of the Liangkiang Viceroy to Li Hsien-mow, we hope, will now be satisfied and no more arrests of innocent persons made.

At the Council convened to discuss the Geary Act, at the Tsungli Yamén the other day, and before the new Minister to the United States, H.E. Yang Ju started for the south, Prince Ch'ing and two other members of the Yamén proposed that the Minister at Washington should be recalled in the event of the United States Government enforcing the Act. Indeed the statement has been made, owing to the long stay of H.E. Yang Ju at the capital, that at one time it was intended he should not go until something had been done to repeal the obnoxious clauses of the Act, while the instructions to H.E. Ts'ui Kuo-yin at Washington were to have been

that he should return to China on the expiration of his term without waiting for his successor.

H.E. Shao Yü-lien, Governor of Formosa, who gave orders last autumn for the compilation of "a history of Formosa from the earliest times" has already spent nearly Tls. 5,000 on the work, which is being compiled by a regularly constituted Board of five officials of well-known literary fame. There are also eight clerks attached to the Board who do the copying work from old Chinese books concerning Formosa. The work, it is calculated, will occupy the Board about four years, and from the pains taken in ransacking old records in the different *yaméns* and studying the traditions of the savages it will no doubt be a valuable and standard book of reference when finished. We believe that the sum of Tls. 1,500 has been set aside for the completion of this work.

There is a rumour amongst the Chinese of this port that a number of men, not natives of Yunnan, recently visited a Roman Catholic Church in that province with the intention of attending the ceremonies that were then going on in the building. Chinese-like, these men began to walk about and finger everything they saw, disturbing the priests in their functions; whereupon one of the priests attempted to forcibly eject the disturbers. This was resented and, the men being armed, the unlucky priest received over a dozen sword cuts and is now lying in a critical condition; while the other priest—there were apparently only two of them present at the time—received only a few slight cuts. A riot then ensued, and the building was torn down by the natives who were led on to the deed by the newcomers.

A telegram has been received announcing the retirement into mourning of H.E. Major-General Wu Hung-lu, Commander-in-Chief of the Pescadore Islands, owing to the death on the 6th inst. of his mother at the advanced age of ninety-four at the General's home in Anhui. General Wu, it will be remembered, was the officer at whose hands the survivors of the ill-fated *Bokhara* received such kind and cordial treatment when thrown upon his hospitality last year, and to whom the Committee of the "Bokhara Fund" presented a fowling-piece and gold watch in acknowledgement of his kind services. The telegram also states that H.E. Shao Yü-lien, Governor of Formosa, has appointed Major-General Wang Chih-seng to take temporary command of the forces in the Pescadores.

Yuan Taotai of Wuhu, who arrived here the other day from the North, is the same official who wrote a protest of nearly 30,000 characters while he was a Secretary in the Board of Revenue, in 1879 we think it was, against giving the control of the Likin revenue into the hands of the Imperial Maritime Customs when Sir Robert Hart endeavoured at that time to join the two Excise services under one administrative control. It is said that at the time the late Grand Secretary Yen Ching-ming who was then at the head of the Tsungli Yamén had almost been gained over to Sir Robert Hart's views, when the composition of this formidably long protest not only changed the minister's intentions but also the views of a majority of the high Ministers at Court. It is evident from this that Wuhu will have a pretty strong anti-foreign Taotai for the next three years.

H.E. Hu Yuen-mei or, as he should properly be called by his official name Hu Yü-fên, the Provincial Judge of Kuangsi, has written to the Tsungli Yamén deprecating his selection as the successor to H.E. Hsueh Fu-ch'eng, Chinese Minister to England and France, whose term of office expires this year. The Provincial Judge states that the post of a Minister to foreign countries requires a man of tried diplomatic talents, who has a knowledge of international affairs, in all of which

requirements he regrets he is deficient. But as it is the wish of H.E. Li Hung-chang, who has recommended him to the Throne, that he should be the successor to Hsueh Fu-ch'eng, the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén telegraphed the other day to Kuangsi overruling his objections and telling him to be prepared to go up to Peking the moment he is called upon to do so by Imperial Decree.

The following telegram has been received from Peking: The Imperial High Commissioners appointed to prepare the Natal Celebrations of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday next year have memorialised the Throne that at the lowest computation Tls. 30,000,000 at least will be required to pay for expenses, whereas the Board of Revenue have only placed in their hands Tls. 3,000,000 or one-tenth of what is required. The Board of Revenue on the other hand state their inability to raise such a sum unassisted, and so an edict has been procured commanding the Governor-Generals, Governors, and Tartar-Generals of the Empire to aid in the good work. This amount is only one-half of what was spent on the 60th and 70th anniversaries of the birthday of the mother of the Emperor Kienlung in 1772-1782, although the Commissioners were ordered to make an exact copy of those celebrations.

A Peking correspondent writes that the graduates of the Peking Naval School, thirty-seven Manchus in number, who were to have started in April for a further course of study and practice in the Tientsin Naval Academy, are still in the capital waiting for the completion of the new buildings that are being put up for their accommodation at Tientsin. Owing to their old quarters in the Peking school being already occupied by a number of new boys, the graduates have been put into an empty barrack of the Peking Field Force—for want of better quarters—where they seem to enjoy "roughing it" and their extra vacation. By the addition of this class to the Tientsin Naval Academy the total number of cadets in that institution will be raised to nearly a hundred and fifty. Apropos of the Tung-wên College scholars, twenty-five of the successful candidates at the examinations last winter have been recommended to the Throne as worthy of advancement in rank.

A Nanking correspondent writes:—The local officials of Nanking have unearthed a nest of kidnappers who made their headquarters in a large Buddhist nunnery near the South gate. Fourteen children of both sexes and of ages ranging from six to eighteen were also found huddled together in a dark room of the convent, in a state of semi-intoxication, apparently the result of being drugged in order to keep them quiet. Five of the kidnappers were arrested, two men and three women, who confessed that their band amounted to over forty men and women who kidnapped girls of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age as well, the good-looking ones being brought down to Shanghai for sale, and the ugly ones sold to the *Miao* and *Yau* aborigines in the southern provinces and Hunan respectively. The destination of the little boys was Swatow, where they were to be sold to the theatre troupes, and the little girls to Canton and Hongkong to be sold as slaves. The authorities are sanguine of capturing the whole band, as the names that were given belonged to persons well-known to the authorities as being always well-dressed and with plenty of money, but with no visible means of support.

A private telegram from Peking states that H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Chinese Resident at Corea has recommended the appointment of Mr. T'ang Siao-yi, acting Consul-General in Corea, to take the Residency in the event of his (Yuan Shih-k'ai's) translation to the Wenchow Taotai, to which he has been appointed by Imperial Edict, and that this recommendation has

been sent to both the Tsungli Yamén and to H.E. Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli. "The post of Resident in Corea," says the recommendation of Yuan Taotai, "carries with it grave responsibilities and requires a man who has a thorough knowledge of Korean character, of the King and Ministers of his Court, and of the people at large. He should also be a man of popularity among both the Chinese traders as well as the natives, and all of these requirements are possessed by the Expectant Prefect Tang Siao-yi in an eminent degree." Mr. Tang it will be remembered was one of the band of students sent in 1872 to the United States by the Chinese government, who on their premature return to this country in 1882—a foolish step caused by the unfounded jealousy of a lot of old fogies at Peking—were much derided by the native press of Shanghai, simply because these students were in the habit of despising the *littérati* instead of meekly allowing these worthies to open their batteries upon them first. The same misguided policy and foolish jealousy that brought these youths back has been the occasion of keeping them in the background so many years, when otherwise, if the chance had been given them to be useful to their country, as in the cases of Mr. Tang Siao-yi and another student, Mr. Au Yang-keng, the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, and one or two other isolated cases, the natural consequences would have been that their superior talents would have brought them to the front long ago. There would very likely have been no delays in opening Chungking nor any riots on the Yangtze had these students been trusted by their government and put, some of them, at the helm of affairs.

An amusing incident is told regarding the Manchurian Railway. When the railway engineers wished to fix upon a place called Manpien or Lanpien, a mile outside of the city of Moukden, as the junction for the Kirin and Newchwang Railway, the Tartar General Yü-lu got a number of geomancers, horologists, and similar wise-acs to see whether this choice would affect the *fungshui* of Moukden. As these individuals wanted to give his Excellency his money's worth, at any rate, they declared that "the *certebre* of the Dragon which encircles the 'holy city' of Moukden would be broken by driving the long iron nails of the railway sleepers into them," so Yü-lu vetoed the decision of the engineers who accordingly reported it to H.E. Li Hung-chang. As Kinchow, Moukden and Newchwang resemble the three angles of a right-angled triangle, with Moukden as the apex and Kinchow and Newchwang the base of the triangle, Yü-lu tried to get over the difficulty that had been raised by his veto by ordering that the line should be laid straight across to Newchwang which certainly had shortness of distance to recommend it; but the engineers objected to this on two grounds, namely that the country between Kinchow and Newchwang was a low marshy tract of land liable to floods during the wet seasons, and secondly that the country being sparsely settled scarcely any traffic would be got. The engineers therefore preferred to make a longer line by joining Kinchow to Moukden and from that city run branch lines southward to Newchwang and north-eastwards to Kirin: the length of the line to be more than compensated for by making it pass through thickly settled and rich towns on the route, and on comparatively level but high ground. Upon the report of the engineers reaching the Viceroy Li, he wrote at once to the superstitious Tartar General telling him that "his anxiety for the *fungshui* of the ancestral home of the ruling dynasty was exceedingly commendable but it was his (the Viceroy's) candid opinion that (the *fungshui* of Moukden could be bettered by the junction rather than otherwise: still if his colleague (Yü-lu) was determined to veto the engineers' decision, he was sorry, but he would be obliged to memori-

alise the Throne about the matter and that in the meantime he had ordered all work to be stopped on the line, pending his Majesty's decision." Alarmed at this sudden turn of affairs, Yü-lu wrote and urged that the works should go on, but that the engineers should go over the ground again and he would "think about it." A place about a few hundred yards distant from the objectionable Manpien was then chosen, and the geomancers, apparently acting on the hint not to make any more objections, having declared that the Dragon's pulse would not be injured in the newly chosen spot, Yü-lu wrote to the Viceroy Li that he was satisfied with the new choice and that he trusted no report to the Throne would be made of the delay that had been caused. Such are some of the troubles of railway surveying in China.

About five weeks ago, the Rev. Timothy Richard, at the request of the Religious Congress to be held at Chicago this year, advertised in the Chinese papers of this port that he would give three prizes for the best essays on Confucianism and the like number of prizes for the best essays on Taoism. The list of the essayists is now out and it is curious to note that the first prize on Confucianism has been awarded to one K'ung Hsien-ho who by his surname is a descendant of the great Sage, K'ung Fu-tze, i.e. Confucius, whilst the first prize on Taoism is taken by one Li Pao-yuan who holds the same surname as Li Lao-tze the founder of Taoism. The prizes are twenty-eight, fourteen, and eight dollars, or a total of one hundred dollars for the six prizes—not a very large sum for the ponderous and learned theses that were written by about twenty competitors.

Père Chevalier, Director of the Sicawei Observatory, delivered a very interesting lecture with diagrams, on Monday, at the Marine Officers' Association before the members of the Meteorological Society, on the subject of the *Bokhara* typhoon. There was a good attendance. Dr. Macgowan also spoke and referred to the phosphorescent appearance at times of the water in the Gulf of Shimabara, and on the China coast. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Captain Shaw, and cordially carried. We learn that Père Chevalier intends publishing his lecture in the *Bulletin Mensuel*.

Our readers know that inoculation against cholera is now being practised at home, and they will be farther interested in knowing that the first man inoculated against cholera in England the other day was an old Shanghaiander, whose duty calls him to undertake an overland journey, by way of Baku and Resht, to Teheran. He writes in a private letter that has been courteously placed at our disposal:—"As a slight protection against the filthy places I may be in I have got myself inoculated for cholera!! I have been the first man in this country to venture the operation—then I was followed by one of the doctors at Guy's—and another gentleman. I and the doctor only had slight fevers and loss of appetite but the third had it rather severe. Of course nothing is really known as to its absolute efficacy, but it is only reasonable to infer that it will be as useful as vaccination as regards small-pox, but one thing is certain, that the second inoculation (I had two) would have killed a dog in 12 hours if not prepared by the first."

A correspondent informs us that a Chefoo Local Post has been started and will doubtless be a great boon to the residents and others. The following have been elected by the community as the managing committee:—Dr. J. L. Nevius (American Presbyterian Mission), Chairman; Mr. P. F. Lavers (Messrs. Cornabé & Co.), Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. J. P. Wake (Messrs. Fergusson & Co.); Mr. H. A. Hansen (Messrs. Sietas & Co.); and Mr. J. A. Stoeke, of the China Inland Mission.

Newchwang advices state that owing to the fall in silver, trade in southern commo-

dities in that port has been quite at a standstill for the past two months. *Apropos* of this representative interviewed some of the largest Newchwang hongs in Shanghai yesterday, who informed him that owing to the state of the money market in their port they had been compelled to resell goods they had bought in this port, in order to save themselves from utter loss, preferring to lose a little rather than suffer a dead loss in Newchwang.

News was received on Friday last by wire of the death of Mr. J. H. Ernest Waters, the former manager of the Sheridan Mine, and President of the Bank of Telluride. We also hear that renewed offers have been made to buy or lease the Sheridan mine.

There appears to be some reason to fear that the Sheridan and Mendota mines will be lost to Shanghai after all. Unless debts in Telluride amounting to over Tls. 40,000 are met, the mines must be leased to the Smuggler Company, with the option to the latter to purchase them: and the shareholders here are obliged to make up their minds by the 30th inst. what course they will adopt.

We note the return from leave by the *Prenssen* of Mr. M. Boyd Bredon, who was most popular when acting as Commissioner of Customs here, and who left for home in June, 1890.

Commr. Vela left Shanghai on Saturday for home on five months' leave, and as an evidence of the extent to which his services are availed of, he had not time to pay his personal adieux to as many friends as he could have wished.

The birthday of Queen Victoria is to be celebrated at Chinking on the 24th instant by an open-air fête.

The extension of the new Steel Foundry at the Kiangnan Arsenal was completed yesterday, and the extra machinery which has lately arrived from England will be put into the new buildings in a day or two.

The Japanese government has given its consent to the sending of fifty of the handsomest Japanese girls to compete in the "Beauty Competition" at the Chicago Exhibition. The required number will start for the United States at an early date.

The cricket season which has just opened promises to be a very enjoyable and successful one. The new Committee have evidently determined that nothing they can do for the comfort of members and visitors shall be wanting. One improvement has attracted favourable comment during the past week, and that is the making of a pathway from the Loongfei Gate, not likely to be converted into a morass by the first shower of rain.

There appears to be an epidemic of dog stealing just now, a number of valuable animals being missing. People who have dogs offered them for sale will do well to enquire where the sellers obtained them.

A fire broke out on Saturday, soon after 4 a.m., in an alleyway off Seward Road, between Chaoufoong and Dent Roads and some eight houses were burnt. The firemen were soon on the spot and prevented the flames extending. On Thursday night there was a flare-up at the continuation of Dent Road, and some hundred feet of hedge were burnt.

The arbitration case between the owners of the Wen-chang silk hong, which was burnt during the fire in the Honan Road in January last, and the German Insurance Companies, was heard before the Arbitrator, Mr. N. J. Hannen, at the British Consulate-General on Friday, and Saturday and was continued on Monday morning. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson conducted the case for the Chinese, owners and Mr. Stokes appeared on behalf of the Insurance Companies. Evidence on behalf of the silk dealers was heard to prove the stability of the concern at the time of the fire and that the firm had goods in its

possession amounting to the value of the insurance policies which stood at Tls. 30,000.

Twenty members of the Shanghai Volunteer Engineers, with one Nordenfiet gun, on Sunday went for a march-out and field-day, under the command of Captain W. M. Dowdall, to Jessfield, Mr. Shaw having kindly placed one of his paddocks at the disposal of the corps. The men paraded at 9 o'clock at the Horse Bazaar, and soon after marched to their destination. Here a little manoeuvring was done, after which a pleasant tiffin was partaken of, and the afternoon finished up with field sports. The force fell in soon after four o'clock and marched back to the Settlement.

We have in our office a bullet which was taken out of the leg of one of the crew of a houseboat on Sunday. The houseboat was on the way to the Pagoda on Sunday morning and while nearly abreast of the Arsenal, three men were seen on one of the jetties firing rifles towards the bank above the Arsenal. One of the three diversified the amusement by firing across the river, the result being that a ricochet bullet struck one of the sailors in the foreign house-boat, embedding itself in the man's leg. Some foreigners in another house-boat also complain that the men on the Arsenal jetty were firing across the river, the bullets falling in uncomfortable proximity to their boat. The first boat was only about a hundred yards off the Arsenal when the shot came on board. Either the Chinese at the Arsenal must be more careful, in future, or else foreigners will have to give the Arsenal Reach a wide berth if accidents are to be prevented.

In Shanghai, as at home, boys are very fond of jumping up on the back of a brougham to steal a ride. A small foreign boy living on the Bubbling Well Road jumped on to the back of a brougham on Saturday and apparently over-balanced himself, for his head was jammed between the wheel and the side of the brougham, and the wheel had to be taken off before he could be extricated. He was taken to the Hospital with his scalp terribly torn and his head much bruised, but it is hoped that no permanent injury has been done to him.

It was mentioned in the letter from a prominent Manchester man, which we quoted the other day, that the large majority in the House of Commons recently against bimetalism was due to Mr. Gladstone's making it a party question. We hear that a member of the London Chamber of Commerce interviewed the Home Rule Whip, and pointed out to him that the Irish members ought to vote for bimetalism, as Archbishop Walsh had shown how much the woes of Ireland were due to the appreciation of gold. "Oh!" said the Whip, "if it isn't made a party question, I'll bring the boys along!" But it was made a party question, and the "boys" had to vote with the Government.

The Queensland National Bank has a paid-up capital of £800,000, and a reserve fund of £485,000; the Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney has a paid-up capital of £600,000, and a reserve fund of £830,000, while its £25 shares were quoted last October at £118, the dividend being 25 per cent.

We have now received news by wire of the suspension of no less than fourteen Colonial banks, of which so far only one, the Commercial Bank of Australia, has reopened its doors.

A dinner at the Silk Guild was given on Friday night last at 7.30 p.m. to Mr. Claude A. Rees, who came out as Silk Inspector to Mr. F. R. Gamwell in 1862. The object was to present him with a scroll handsomely executed in red and gold, a translation of which is appended. After an excellent dinner had been discussed, the head of the Chun Shun-tai hong made an amusing speech in English, referring to the time that the Silk men present had been ac-

quainted with their guest, and the absence of any accusations of any unfairness in his dealings with them, "although at times they thought him hard." Mr. Tso C'hing, who presided, then brought out the roll and with a few words of congratulation gave it to Mr. Rees. Mr. Rees in replying deprecated the almost exaggerated eulogium that had been passed on his work, so far as it went, in introducing a more careful making of the thread, but at the same time wished to express his strong opinion that the great fault at present in China was that the silk producers refused to kill their cocoons before they wound off the silk. "To imagine that 200,000 to 250,000 piculs a year of silk not cocoons are or rather have to be reeled off in between two or three weeks of their having been produced, taxes one's power of thinking as to how it is done. To expect an even thread is beyond expectation, and the wonder is, that it is reeled at all. Japan (this year especially) has shown the advantage of adopting the foreign practice of drying cocoons and has been able to sell spring reelings of silk at as high as \$1,125 per picul, whereas in China last year, even with a better staple, the highest price (even after rereeling) was Tls. 650 per picul.

"By drying cocoons and taking time over the reeling, instead of pressing the work into two or three weeks, at any rate a much cleaner and more even thread could be produced. We deprecated any great change in the previous system of workmanship, as very often coarse silk compared with fine filatures, would fetch comparatively better rates, but the great object was to produce a more even and cleaner thread than that produced under the present hurried system of reeling, and this could only be done by killing the worms."

A few remarks were made on the difficulty of inducing Chinese to change in any way, and after a toast to the entertainers the guests took their departure with regret from their hosts.

The translation referred to is as follows:—Mr. Claude A. Rees is a resident of Shanghai of thirty years' standing. For his knowledge of silk both commercially and as an expert he is pre-eminent. In the 13th year of Tung Chi (A.D. 1875) he advised the Pengeetai Silk Hong to spin the *China filatures*. The demand for the article steadily increased. In the 7th year of Kuang Hsu (A.D. 1882) he proposed the introduction of the *Interlaced Skein of Filature*. The trade in this has been very flourishing and many are those who have benefited thereby. That Mr. Rees should have laid the foundation of such unprecedentedly successful results is proof that his natural genius is equalled only by his intimate knowledge of commerce.

All those engaged in the trade unitedly record these facts in proof of their gratitude and esteem.

Signed by 12 Firms.

Thanks to the kind offices of Mr. Graham, the N.Y.K. steamers which call at Chefoo will in future take Shanghai mails for that port.

Now that so many steamers stop at Woosung, the want of telephonic communication is much felt. We are sure that the shipping companies will be only too ready to pay an extra yearly charge, if the Telephone Company can see its way to obtaining the use of the spare wire belonging to the Telegraph Companies.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire received a telegram from Chefoo on Friday morning last to the effect that the *Whampoa* was badly ashore in Shihtao Bay, with southerly exposure. There was 10 feet of water in the forehold and a rock is supposed to be through the bottom with reefs all round her. All abaft of the forehold is free of water. The position of the *Whampoa* is similar to that of the *Hangchow* off Amoy in 1887. As the *Whampoa* has a strong bulkhead just forward of the foremast, it is hoped that if this holds, the vessel will

be got off. Another telegram states that the weather had been so rough that up till yesterday morning, no cargo could be got out of the stranded vessel.

The *Chungking* arrived at the *Whampoa* on Friday and found a heavy sea on and the vessel badly bilged; the fore and main holds on the star-board side up to the under bulkhead were full of water, and the water under her stern was five fathoms deep. The cargo had been jettisoned in the 'tween decks of the fore and main holds and also two tiers of it in the lower holds. If the weather permitted it was hoped the *Whampoa* would be floated on Sunday or Monday and beached on a sandy spot. The two holds would then be platformed, and the task of getting her back to Shanghai commenced. The locality of the *Whampoa's* accident is half a mile from the land, and forward of the funnel there are rocks all round. The Chinese sent a gunboat to protect the vessel and the natives are friendly. H.M.S. *Leander* had called at the wreck, and proceeded on finding that her services were not required.

A telegram from Chefoo on Tuesday stated "Prospects favourable for floating *Whampoa*."

The *Glengarry*, *Moyune* and *Priam* were at Hankow on Friday and the *Kiangfoo* met the *Saratov* and *Flintshire* bound up.

The German gunboat *Wolf* arrived here on Saturday, and the *Illis* is expected shortly, both vessels to receive a number of new officers and men who will arrive by the *Neckar*. The same commanders will remain in the vessels. The new officers for the *Wolf* will be:—Lieutenant S. v. Born, 2nd lieutenant S. Hartog and Kühnemann, Dr. Reich, and chief engineer Kroll; *Illis*, Lieutenant S. Schmidt v. Schwind, 2nd lieutenants S. Tiesmeyer and Löhlein, Dr. Hetzke and chief engineer Klimser. The *Wolf* docks this week.

H.M. ships *Severn* and *Porpoise* left on Sunday morning for Japan. The *Caroline* leaves probably for the same destination shortly, and will be replaced by the *Archer*; but after the usual summer cruise the *Caroline* will probably return here to winter.

H.M.S. *Esk* was recommissioned on Sunday, her old crew having gone to Hongkong by the *Empress of Japan*, and the new crew arriving by H.M.S. *Caroline*. She was formerly attached to the *Caroline* as tender, but now has a separate commission. Lieutenant Ravenhill hoisted his pennant on board at 9 a.m. on Saturday. It is worthy of note that the *Esk* is the first British man-of-war to commission at Shanghai.

We hear that the Japanese cruiser *Tsukushi Kan* which has been lying in this harbour for the past couple of months, will soon be relieved by another vessel which is expected from Yokohama.

The *Saghalien*, with the French mail, left Hongkong at 10 a.m. yesterday for Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on Tuesday morning, and may be expected to arrive at Yokohama on Monday, the 29th inst.

The *Oceanic*, with Shanghai dates to the 15th April, arrived at San Francisco on the 16th instant.

The *Rohilla*, with the incoming English mail, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on Monday, for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Hongkong on the 15th inst., at 2 p.m.

The silk which left Shanghai on the 15th ult., per *Empress of China*, arrived in New York on Thursday, the 11th instant.

It appears from home papers that on her way home last voyage the *Preussen* collided disastrously with the Russian steamer *Peter der Grosse*, bound from Hamburg to Greenock with a cargo of sugar. The casualty occurred on 13th March near the Royal Sovereign Shoals. The Russian vessel was struck amidships, being almost cut in two, while the *Preussen's* bows were stove in. After the sixteen men composing

the crew of the *Peter der Grosse* had been rescued, the *Preussen* backed out and the Russian steamer sank almost immediately. The *Preussen* arrived at Antwerp safely.

A telegram from Manila on Saturday announced that there was another typhoon S. of Luzon, and a telegram received on Sunday from Hongkong reported a typhoon E. of Luzon.

According to a weather telegram at 10 a.m. on Monday the typhoon previously reported appears to have entered the China Sea, south of Luzon.

We have to thank Mr. W. H. Talbot, Hon. Secretary, for a pamphlet headed "The China Association, 1893-4," containing a complete list of the officers and members of the Association and, among other correspondence, a very weighty letter from the parent association to the Secretary of the Treasury covering the letter of the China Branch protesting against the closing of the Indian mints. Mr. Gaudry points out that this step would affect most disastrously the trade between India and East Asia, and the trade between the British Empire and East Asia, while Japan would absorb much of the business now done by Manchester and Bombay. It is satisfactory to see that the Shanghai Branch has now altogether 87 members, so that the Committee can speak with considerable authority, and we have the word of such a practised old diplomatist as Mr. von Brandt, that such associations are listened to with interest, when they do speak.

The *Customs Gazette* for the first quarter of this year, which reached us on Saturday by the courtesy of the Statistical Department, does not show such a serious falling-off in revenue as we had expected; the decline amounts to a little more than ten per cent., the total collection having been Tls. 3,756,014 this year, Tls. 4,181,776 in 1892, and Tls. 4,164,331 in 1891. The receipts in Shanghai were Tls. 1,173,162 this year, Tls. 1,392,392 in 1892, and Tls. 1,405,173 in 1891, every branch of revenue showing a marked decline this year. In Corea, and at Kowloon and Lappa, the tale is the same; but Lungchow and Mêngze continue to improve.

The *Japan Daily Advertiser* has grown into a full-sized paper, and we have now received the first number of its weekly summary, the *Japan Weekly Advertiser*, a well-printed and well got-up (except for the abominable wire-binding) small quarto paper of 24 pages.

We have received "with the Editor's compliments" a copy of yesterday's number of that very comprehensive weekly Shanghai journal, the *Temperance Union*, which is printed in green ink to commemorate its having reached an issue of eleven hundred copies.

We have received from Messrs. Ilbert & Co., the Shanghai agents of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, a well-executed little pamphlet, containing the report and accounts of the company for 1892, and sundry tables.

The sheets of facts and figures that have recently been distributed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. fully confirm the very favourable report received by wire of the Company's operations in 1892. Assets of nearly 32 millions sterling, of which nearly 6½ millions are surplus, are a remarkable phenomenon in a Society whose paid-up capital is only £20,833 6s. 8d.

Mr. B. Ruttunjee writes as follows in his weekly share report of the 11th inst.:—I have again scarcely any business to record. The local share market continues most inactive, but fairly steady in tone. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—In this stock no transaction has taken place. Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd. shares have changed hands at Tls. 0.85, and at Tls. 0.80. Insurances.—Marine.—There has been but one sale under this heading, viz., *Yangtzes* at Tls. 70. Unions are wanted at \$82, and

North-Chinas are obtainable at Tls. 125, the rate at which sales have been made in London. Fire.—Chinas have been sold and are obtainable at \$83, and a transaction in Straits at \$16.50 has been mentioned. Shipping.—Quiet. Cargo Boats.—Quiet. Wharves and Docks.—I have nothing to report in Wharves, but in Docks, sales of Boyds at Tls. 140 have been made public. Mining.—Nothing doing. Lands.—No business made public. Miscellaneous.—Waterworks have been sold and are wanted at Tls. 156.50. Sugars at Tls. 17 are in great demand. Sumatras, new issue, have been sold at \$105 and at \$110. Llewellyns have found a buyer at \$80, and Lankats have changed hands at Tls. 60, at which rate more shares are offering. Bonds and Debentures.—1881 E Loan Bonds have been sold at Tls. 281, plus accrued interest.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 13th inst.—Commodore Bury Palliser, R.N., of Hongkong, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.—The French have driven the Siamese out of another port, Hosang. The Siamese made no resistance.—The attempts to raise the new steam water-boat *Neptune* have not yet been crowned with success.—There is now a good deal of grumbling in the southern papers at the P. and O. mails coming out so much faster than the French mails, so that it is now only nominally a weekly service.—The first consignment of kerosene oil in bulk had been brought to Hongkong by the tank steamer *Clam*, which has discharged 1,800 tons of oil into the new tanks at Kowloon. The *Telegraph* asks whether the "Shell" line of steamers does not suggest "Coffin" ships.

—A whole Malay family of 15 souls were poisoned by arsenic at Penang on the 28th ult.—The Jubilee statue of the Queen for Hongkong arrived there in the *Glenfallach* on the 5th.—News had been received by wire in Hongkong of the suspension of the great United States Rope Trust, which endeavoured by means of a capital of £5,000,000 sterling to monopolise the cordage business in the States.—The report of H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd., for 1892 announces a debit balance on profit and loss account of \$17,702, caused principally by the misfortunes attending the working of the company's timber vessels.—H.I.R.H. the Austrian Archduke is expected to arrive at Hongkong about the middle of July, and be the guest of the Governor for eight days. He is to come as a private individual.—Mail steamers working at Colombo on Sunday are to be fined 200 rupees on each occasion.—The pilots of Singapore have petitioned for extra fees from the steamers that make a habit of working cargo up to midnight on Saturday, and then using Sunday to go to the wharf to coal.—The *Alicy*, with Admiral Fremantle, left Hongkong on the 9th for Shanghai via coast ports.—A number of residents in Hongkong have suffered recently from the consumption of poisonous fungi put before them by their cooks as mushrooms.—The water-boat *Neptune* has been raised and beached.—Telegraphic communication is already established with the Siamese post lately captured by the French, Stungtreng.—Sir William and Lady Robinson were taken out to the *Waglan* Light-house in the revenue cruiser *Kilin* by Mr. McLeavy Brown on the 9th, when Lady Robinson lit the lamp for the first time.—"Upsilon" mentions in the *Daily Press* that nearly 26 years ago a "Hongkong Association for Protecting the Interests of the Colony" was founded and influentially supported, but it, like most of its first committee men, "has long passed into the limbo of forgetfulness."—The report of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., for 1892 shows a net profit, including \$15,538 brought forward from 1891, of \$67,702. It is proposed to pay a further dividend of 3 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, and carry forward \$7,705. In the assets we note

that "Good debts due from customers" are put down at \$82,806.—An intended meeting of the Selama Tin Mining Co. (in liq.) on the 11th fell through for want of a quorum.—A junk, close to Macao, was hailed by a Customs cruiser on the 9th and a gig was sent off to her. The junk ran the gig down, drowning the interpreter, who was accompanying the cruiser's mate, and two of the crew.—The Siamese native papers declare that every Siamese, from the King downwards, is ready to rise to defend the independence of his country.

By the *Empress of Japan* we received Japan papers with dates from Kobe to the 9th and Nagasaki the 10th inst.—A fire in Yokohama on the 7th destroyed several godowns and about 1,500 tons of Cardiff and Japanese coal, insured with the Straits Fire Insurance Co.—Money is so plentiful in the Japanese banks that the Sanyo Railway Co., which has \$2,000,000, raised for extensions of the line, to deposit, has with great difficulty succeeded in depositing one-half of this amount, and is obliged to keep the remaining \$1,000,000 in its own safe.—There are 704 Japanese in Vladivostok, 380 males and 324 females. Ninety-nine of the females are labelled "miscellaneous."—About 500 Japanese labourers are leaving for Queensland by the *Sagami Maru* on the 28th.—The *Chingwo* is now called the *Wakura Maru*.—A Japanese kerosene oil refinery near Wada Point, Kobe, was burnt down on the 7th. It was not insured.—Permission having been obtained, preparations are being made for the erection of kerosene oil tanks at Nagasaki.—The *Hiogo News* translates from the *Mainichi Shinbun* the following version of the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai to be Haikuan Taotai at Wenchow:—"According to a telegram from China, Minister En-Seigai at Corea was appointed Taotai of Haikantao in Uchoo. Haikantao is a commercial place to be opened shortly according to the Chefoo treaty."

The *Saikio Maru* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 10th and Kobe the 11th inst.—The *China* made her last run over from San Francisco in 13 days and 3 minutes.—Captain Ingles, R.N., has resigned his position of Naval Adviser to the Japanese Government, in order that he may return to active service in the British navy.—The British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tokio has notified that it is now penal to travel in Japan outside treaty limits without a passport.—A Japanese judge has attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat with a sword. Although, according to the *Asahi*, the wound he made is three metres long, it is hoped he will recover.—The London Lyric Company gave a successful performance of *My Uncle* at the Kobe Gynasium on the 10th.—The steamer *Matsura Maru* had a serious collision with a 100-foot whale in the Inland Sea on the 7th.

The *Hiogo News* writes:—At length it appears to be decided that the *Ryennu-Chishima* controversy will be fought out in Court. It is satisfactory that this should be so. So much embitterment has been introduced into the matter that the final adjudication of the case in a British Court will be welcomed. We shall now get full details as to the disaster from both sides, for Japanese witnesses will have to submit to cross-examination, while the British witnesses will also be submitted to the same trying ordeal. From what we can hear, that ordeal is likely to be severe. The Japanese have in their employ several able foreigners who have devoted all their skill to drawing up a case which shall be successful and we shall have points touched upon which previously have never been drawn attention to. It will be satisfactory to get a decision from the British Court, and it will give much work and costs to the Yokohama lawyers which both parties can well afford to pay, without going into liquidation, as too many companies in Japan have done as a sequence to litigation.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE TSUNG LI YAMEN AND THE GEARY ACT.

15th May.

THE Geary Act was to be put in force in the United States on the 5th instant, and though more than a week has elapsed since that date, the telegraph has brought us no news as to its enforcement. Up to the date of the latest telegrams from Washington, the middle of April, it was understood that while in the Eastern States only one or two arrests would be made, on which the constitutionality of the Geary Bill could be tested, preparations had been made in San Francisco, where the unreasoning hatred of the Chinese runs highest, for a wholesale execution of the law. A telegram from Washington says: "The prisons will likely be more crowded than those of Paris in the days of the reign of terror, when the Federal officials at San Francisco get to work." One concession had been made by President Cleveland's new Secretary of State, Mr. Carlisle, who had rescinded the order that every Chinese resident in the States and coming in to register was to be photographed. It had been represented that the Chinese had a superstitious objection to being photographed (an objection which is reasonably entertained by a large number of white men). The Geary law does not demand photographs, but simply requires that each Chinese shall be registered, with his name, age, and such descriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. It was Secretary Foster who, in drawing up the regulations for carrying out the law, added to it that all registering Chinese must be photographed. A Washington telegram of the 11th of April says that "when it was proposed to abolish the camera from the regulations, because of the alleged aversion of the Chinese to anything of the kind, Representative Geary visited the department and protested against the change, but it was ordered, and the result is that no perceptible effect has been produced upon the work of registration. The problem confronting the officials is already beginning to cause the administration trouble, and the department officials wonder how it is going to end."

No news being good news, we may perhaps conclude that the central government has succeeded in curbing the devastating energy of the San Francisco officials, and that throughout the States only enough test arrests have been made to enable the necessary steps to be taken to elicit the judgment of the U.S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Geary Act. In an ideal constitution means would be provided for obtaining the verdict of the highest power on the legality of a piece of legislation directly it was passed, or at some time before its enforcement. The U.S. Supreme Court, however, seems to require that a doubtful Act

shall be put into practical operation before it will pass upon its constitutionality. The U.S. officials, therefore, if they only, as is proposed, nominally enforce the Geary Act, will be liable to blame for great slackness in the execution of their duty, should the Supreme Court find that Congress had power to make the enactment. If, however, Congress has not the power to pass laws which conflict with existing treaties with Foreign Powers, it seems that the Supreme Court can only decide in one way; i.e., that the Geary Act is unconstitutional. The United States must abrogate their treaties with China before they can limit or prohibit as they have shown a wish to do, the immigration of Chinese; and, the existing treaties abrogated, the Chinese would have their say in the matter as soon as the United States wanted to make a new treaty.

Colonel Denby, the U.S. Minister to Peking, made use of his last Fourth of July holiday—a day on which Americans all over the world remind themselves that all men are free and equal and that no man has a right to interfere with another's enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—to transmit to the Tsungli Yamen as an appropriate *souvenir* of the day a copy of the Geary Act. We cannot imagine that Col. Denby's choice of that particular day was intentional; the sarcasm would have been too trenchant. In another column we give a literal translation of the Tsungli Yamen's acknowledgment of Col. Denby's despatch. It is not so powerful a document as H.E. Chang Chih-tung would have penned, had the task been entrusted to him; but then the compilers of it were in the unpleasant position of having no foe to fight. There is absolutely nothing to be said in favour of the Geary Act; and when the Tsungli Yamen have truly said that it is oppressive, unfriendly, and diametrically in conflict with the existing treaties between China and the United States, there is nothing more for them to say. We have more than once pointed out in these columns that while it is unintelligible how the Congress of a civilised and enlightened country could pass such an Act, in the face of existing treaties, it is impossible that it can put the Act in force. The United States are ordinarily most jealously determined to preserve their constitution inviolate; but as the Tsungli Yamen says, "the government, . . . at the present day, by its desire not to abide by treaty obligations, and by endeavouring by the use of arbitrary force to effect its purposes, has all the appearance of violating the spirit of its own constitution." Equality before the law we had imagined to be even more one of the foundations of society in the United States than in England; but, as the Tsungli Yamen says again, "there are such words as 'arresting, imprisoning with hard labour, and fining' in Art. IV of the new Act.

We have the honour to ask your Excellency whether the Government of the United States is in the habit of treating in this unjust and cruel way the labouring classes of other nationalities who visit the United States, and whether they really understand what is meant by the favoured nation clause." We need not make farther quotations from this reply as it speaks for itself, but we cannot help admiring the dignity with which any hint at retaliation and any kind of threat are omitted. The Chinese government contents itself with asking the United States to reconsider their action, and with protesting against the passage of an Act so derogatory to China, and indeed to the United States themselves.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

16th May.

THE second meeting of the Jubilee Commemoration Committee ended in what we think most of those present at it cannot but regard, on reconsidering the matter with themselves, as a *fiasco*. No one of the schemes previously submitted, but a new one, first produced at the meeting, gained the votes of the majority, and this the Committee has to recommend to the ratepayers, who we hardly think will adopt it, when they have had more time to consider it than the Committee had.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. N. J. Hannen, the Chairman, mentioned that three other schemes had been sent in. One was from a Mr. Tsao, proposing the establishment and maintenance at a cost of £1's. 10,000 a year of a refuge for five hundred poor Chinese, with a school for poor Chinese children. The next was Mr. W. V. Drummond's scheme for a Town Hall, and the third was Mr. F. Anderson's scheme for the same object. The dignity and importance of the Settlement demand new municipal buildings, and they could be erected for some £1's. 60,000 to £1's. 80,000 on the site of the present buildings. The cost could be provided by 5 per cent. debentures. The Chairman said he had been considering the proper procedure; he thought that all would agree that there should be some celebration on Jubilee Day, and, that granted, he would ask the meeting to vote on the different schemes until some one received an absolute majority, that one to be recommended by the Committee to the ratepayers. The schemes were as follows:—Mr. Welch's Park; Dr. Burge's Infectious Hospital; Mr. Lanning's Public School; Mr. Jansen's Chinese Education; Messrs. Drummond and Anderson's Town Hall; and Mr. Tsao's Refuge. Mr. Campbell then brought forward a new scheme, which was to refer to a Committee the Celebration part of Mr. Jansen's scheme, and to mark the Jubilee by a public grant of a sum of money, principal and interest to

to be at the disposal of the Municipal Council, for the benefit from time to time of such public institutions as may apply for assistance. He had not fixed on any amount, but thought that Tls. 10,000 might be the sum. The Chairman said that his mind was open so far, but he might point out that Mr. Welch's scheme was for foreigners only and Mr. Jansen's for Chinese only, while the Jubilee memorial should be for all; for himself he thought Dr. Burge's scheme, which was for the benefit of all, the best, as conveying the most permanent good to the whole community. Mr. Lanning's scheme seemed also to be too much for foreigners. More light was wanted.

This light was supplied by a long discussion. Archdeacon Moule favoured a modification of Mr. Jansen's scheme in the shape of grants-in-aid to all schools whose pupils passed certain standards to the satisfaction of the public examiner. Mr. Muirhead thought that Mr. Jansen's scheme embraced Mr. Lanning's, and we could not allow such thousands of children to grow up amongst us uneducated. Professor Bonnell pointed out that Mr. Lanning's scheme was for a school building, and that Mr. Jansen's scheme could not be carried out for the sum proposed. Mr. Campbell drew attention to the difference between the position of Chinese here, and Chinese in Hong-kong or the natives in India. Mr. Little drew attention to the prohibitory cost of educating 40,000 children, and the injustice of selecting a portion of these for free education. Mr. Adler deprecated any large expenditure in the present position of municipal finances. Mr. Macgregor spoke at some length in favour of Mr. Lanning's scheme, which he looked on as embracing the education of Chinese as well as foreign children; while the cost of maintenance would be lightened by devoting all our educational grants to this one institution, while the community, by owning the building, will be freed from the present payment of rent. Mr. George Jamieson spoke also in favour of Mr. Lanning's scheme. We owed a certain duty to our Chinese fellow residents to offer them a high-class education, which would fit them to enter the professions, or to take important positions in the *yamens* of the high provincial authorities; while Archdeacon Moule pointed out that a high-class education was already being given to Chinese at the Anglo-Chinese College, St. John's College, and other institutions. Mr. Campbell said that we had no idea as to what expense we were running into if we adopted Mr. Lanning's scheme; and if we established a large public school, the religious question would prove an insurmountable stumbling-block. The Chairman then remarked that he had made a rough calculation of the probable cost of the different schemes, as under:—

Mr. Lanning's scheme, Tls. 40,000 for land, etc.:

Mr. Jansen's scheme, Tls. 10,000 a year.

Messrs. Drummond and Anderson's scheme, Tls. 75,000 to 80,000.

Mr. Welch's scheme, no information.

Mr. Tsao's scheme, Tls. 10,000 a year.

Dr. Burge's scheme, Tls. 20,000.

Mr. Campbell's scheme, Tls. 25,000 to 30,000.

Mr. Lanning explained that he estimated the present site and buildings at Tls. 40,000, and the new buildings now required at Tls. 20,000.

Mr. Morrison pointed out that the rent at present paid for the Public School, with the other educational grants that might be absorbed, would make up Tls. 4,500 a year, which would pay the interest on Mr. Lanning's estimated cost, and the community would have the land and buildings, which would always be nearly, if not quite, worth their cost. But Mr. Adler objected that a bigger school, as proposed, would cost more for maintenance, and the rate-payers might not wish to withdraw the annual grant to the French Orphanage.

The voting was then proceeded with. On the first vote there were 12 votes each for Mr. Lanning's and Mr. Campbell's schemes, 4 for the Town Hall, 3 for Dr. Burge's scheme, and 2 for Mr. Jansen's. On the second vote there were 14 for Mr. Campbell's scheme, 12 for Mr. Lanning's, 3 for the Town Hall, 2 for Mr. Jansen's, and one for Dr. Burge's. On the third vote the choice lay between Mr. Campbell's and Mr. Lanning's and the former won with 16 votes against 12. The Chairman then put the principle of Mr. Campbell's scheme to the vote, and there were 17 for it, or more than an absolute majority of the 28 Committeemen present. Dr. Henderson's suggestion that the sum appropriated should be Tls. 50,000 was then put to the vote and lost, and Mr. Campbell's suggested sum of Tls. 25,000 was adopted. Mr. Jamieson presumed that the Committee would mention both the two prominent schemes in their Report; but Mr. Hannen appealed to the Committee to be unanimous, now that one scheme had been selected by a majority. After some more discussion it was decided that Friday, the 17th of November, should be kept as a general holiday, with a public celebration, and a special entertainment for the foreign children of the settlement on Saturday, the 18th, a sum not exceeding Tls. 5,000 to be appropriated for this purpose; and the meeting closed with the appointment of Messrs. R. M. Campbell, N. J. Hannen, G. Lanning, and J. Macgregor as a sub-Committee to draw up the report, to be presented for approval to the Committee on Monday next.

It must have been the fear that all of the other schemes involved too large an expenditure, that induced a majority of the Committee to adopt Mr. Campbell's scheme, for a less suitable scheme could hardly be adopted. It is proposed to

organise what will be a sort of Junior Recreation Fund. There will be nothing tangible of which we can say "This is our Jubilee Memorial," but a fund which will only exist as a Ledger entry, which will constantly tempt public institutions here to outrun their resources, and will then put on the Municipal Council the duty of determining to what extent this imprudence is to be assisted. Mr. Hannen was quite right to ask the Committee to be unanimous, but it is almost asking too much of the community to expect them to be unanimously enthusiastic over such an invertebrate scheme as the one the Committee are pledged to recommend to the ratepayers.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA.

17th May.

IN noticing at the end of last month the Indian Budget, we remarked that it might be argued that it is not so much the fall in the value of silver from which India is suffering; but that the government which England has established and maintains is too expensive for an oriental country. We remember Mr. Hardcastle, the manager here of the Comptoir d'Escompte, an expert in financial matters, maintaining years ago how mistaken were the English writers in India who dilated on the injury caused to that country by the fall in silver that was then beginning, his contention being that nothing could so conduce to India's prosperity as cheap silver. It is the English garrison—using the word in its widest sense,—in India that suffers from the appreciation of gold, not the Indian people; except that the English garrison obliges the Indian people to incur enormous expenses in England, which they would avoid if their rulers were of their own blood. This, however, is not a valid argument against the English occupation; for native rulers would make just as heavy exactions from the people, and would not give them the blessings of the *Pax Britannica*.

The *Saturday Review*, in its article on "Money Matters" on the 1st of April, confirms the opinion which we enunciated. "We must bear in mind," it says, "that the Indian government is very costly. It is governing a very old and backward Eastern country on European principles, and naturally, therefore, has to lay out a great deal of money." As will have been seen from our notices of the Budget, Sir David Barbour paints the financial position of India in the gloomiest colours; but both the *Saturday Review* and the *Economist* take a much brighter view of the situation. The man who thought when he got an appointment worth two thousand rupees a month, that he could consider that he was enjoying an income of two thousand four hundred pounds a year, and who finds that income reduced by nearly a thousand pounds by the fall in exchange, *i.e.*, to fifteen hundred

pounds a year, may be pardoned if he takes a gloomy view of his circumstances; and this is an adumbration of the position in which English officials in India find themselves. They cannot take the unbiassed view of the situation which the native official can do whose hundred rupees a month buy him just as much of the necessities and luxuries of life now as they did fifteen or twenty years ago. For though the silver men everywhere prove that gold is the fluctuating and uncertain standard and silver the steady and reliable one, by showing that nearly all commodities hold the same relation to silver as they did when the white metal stood at 16 to 1 with gold, they are unwilling to admit that they can buy as much with a dollar now as they did then, and that the fall in exchange has not been so disastrous to individuals in practice as it should have been in theory. If the Indian government could do as individuals have to do, buy less at home and more in the country, their difficulties would soon vanish; and indeed their difficulties would vanish even without this expedient, if they could once see their way to putting an end to the innumerable frontier expeditions, by which we are constantly adding a little here and a little there to our possessions and responsibilities. Not that even these expeditions have not their compensations. There is no finality in strategic frontiers, and our Indian army and its officers are kept up to the mark, by being always employed somewhere or other. It is strict economy that is wanted, for, as the *Saturday* puts it, "in spite of fluctuations in exchange, and in spite of the great depression in trade that weighs upon all the world, the Indian Finance Minister himself is obliged to admit that the ordinary revenue is growing rapidly; which means, in other words, that the prosperity of the country is steadily, and even rapidly, increasing. He looks forward to an improvement in the net railway revenue, which is clear evidence in addition of the growing prosperity of the country. More business is being done, more people are able to travel; the railway receipts are, therefore, steadily increasing. The real condition of the country, then, is not merely sound, but is improving; and the difficulties which so dishearten Sir D. Balfour are purely temporary, and cannot last very long now." The deficit expected for the year 1893-94 is, as we have stated before, Rs. 1,595,100, and the first impression is that this deficit is altogether due to the fall in exchange. It is quite true that there would no deficit if the rupee went back to 1s. 4d., but it is also true that there would be no deficit if the estimated expenditure of the year did not include a considerable outlay on railways and irrigation works, special defence works, *etcetera*, which are not administrative expenses at all. "As much of this capital outlay," says the *Economist*, "is not expected to

prove remunerative, it is quite right that it should, so far as possible, be constituted a charge against revenue, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that in speaking of such a deficit as that for the ensuing year, it is necessary to guard against the impression that the revenue is not sufficient to cover the administration charges."

This is obviously an argument, and is so used by the *Economist*, against any rash change in the Indian currency, either by the adoption of a gold standard without gold, which most experts hold to be impossible, or by the closing of the Indian mints to the private coinage of silver, which is the step advocated by the English Press in India. Such a step has not, we hold, been conclusively shown to be necessary, and we doubt if its advocates have realised the disastrous effects on the trade between India and China that it would bring about. These are cogently set forth in Mr. Gundry's letter of the 6th April to the Secretary of the Treasury. It does not seem a reasonable cure for the demonetisation of silver in Europe, to demonetise it in India. Partial and local legislation is what, of all things, should be avoided; better, as Mr. Gundry writes, to leave things as they are and let them right themselves, if they can, than to dislocate the trade between India and China and Japan, by the proposed interference.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SCHEME.

18th May.

THE sub-committee of the Jubilee Celebration Committee are bound to report Mr. Campbell's scheme to the ratepayers, but even if it assumes in their hands more much-needed definiteness, we doubt if it will commend itself to public approval at the imminent ratepayers' meeting. Something much more tangible than a "grant" to be frittered away on certain undesignated public institutions is required if the fact that Shanghai has completed fifty years of existence is to be commemorated, and the public will, we are sure, be glad to get some fuller particulars of the scheme that came second in the estimation of the Committee on Monday last.

The present annual appropriations from the municipal funds for educational institutions are:—

To the Shanghai Public School	...Tls. 4,000
" Thomas Hanbury School	.. 1,500
" St. Xavier's School	 1,500
" French Orphanage	 1,000

or in all Tls. 8,000. It is generally understood that the Public School grant is to be a permanent annual grant, but should the circumstances of the Settlement entirely change, there is nothing to bind future Councils either legally or morally to continue the grant, farther than to carry out any contracts which may from time to time be made. The grant to the French Orphanage was made from a feeling that the ratepayers ought to do something to assist those who were taking off the streets the waifs and strays of the settlement; it is

only to a certain extent an educational grant, and is really now a purely charitable contribution. When it was first given there was no similar institution in the Anglo-American settlement, but such an institution has been established on this side of the Yang-king-pang to which a sum of Tls. 1,500 a year is now given. If the Public School is made what its supporters hope it will become, there will be no need to subsidise either of these as educational institutions, but they will no doubt continue to receive the present measure of support as charities. As to the contribution to St. Xavier's School, it was given in a sudden rush of sentiment evoked by a very able speech, but it is not likely that it will be renewed. As it may be assumed that the ratepayers will, however, continue to spend the same amount as at present on education, the sum of Tls. 5,500 a year is practically at the disposal of the Public School.

The estimated cost of providing a suitable Public School is Tls. 60,000, and the public need not fear that this is a random estimate which will be largely exceeded when it comes to working plans. It is not intended to put up a new central police station, for instance. This Tls. 60,000 is made up of Tls. 40,000 for land and Tls. 20,000 for buildings. The site would be that at present partly occupied by the school, where there is ample room, with a frontage on the Honan Road, a large southern frontage on one of the widest streets in the settlement, and an eastern frontage on the passage west of the Presbyterian Mission Press. If special debentures were issued to buy this property,—the buildings on which would give a large supply of materials,—and the land vested in trustees as collateral security for the redemption of the debentures, the money could be obtained at 5 per cent., requiring Tls. 3,000 a year for interest. The amount of the Public School grant spent in rent is now Tls. 1,600 a year. If then this rent were added to the amount already mentioned as available, there would be practically enough to continue the present grant for working expenses and to pay interest on the debentures. The rent and the sum mentioned would amount to Tls. 7,100, and the grant and interest together would be Tls. 7,000. If the need for a school disappeared, the sale of the land and buildings would in all probability provide more than sufficient funds to meet the debentures; for the price mentioned for the site is not the speculative value, but the fair current value of the property.

By thus concentrating the annual grants, a school would be established which would be a credit to the Settlement and a memorial of the Jubilee, without any additional present pecuniary cost to the ratepayers, who would only be called upon to guarantee the interest on the debentures. It is quite probable that the expense of maintaining the school would be increased. So

far as it attracted, as it undoubtedly would do, a higher class of pupils, they would pay their own expenses. So far as the poorer class were dealt with, it might be necessary to increase the grant, but this simply means that if the community is to do more work of this sort, it must pay for it, and this has nothing to do with the building of better premises.

Mr. Campbell's scheme as adopted by a majority of the Committee provides for an immediate payment of £25,000. As the whole of this would soon disappear—for no practical good would be done with such a sum if only the interest on it is to be used,—the community would for ever be saddled with an annual expenditure in the shape of interest of at least £1,250, and for this there would be nothing to show, and there would be nothing substantial to meet repayment. The figures we have just given show what can be done without any fresh outlay; but if in addition to this the community are willing to devote the £1,250 a year required under Mr. Campbell's scheme towards the better working of their institution, they will get full value for their money as long as they continue to spend it; and if the necessity for it ceases, they can bring it to an end; and meanwhile we get a definite instead of an indefinite scheme, that is, a Jubilee School that we can be proud of, with nothing to pay for it. The additional expense hereafter will only be the extra annual expense of extra work, and there is no disguising the fact that this will have to be incurred in any case.

We are disposed to add a few words on the financial position of the Shanghai municipality. One of the speakers on Monday deprecated the adoption of any expensive scheme, because "the success of the Settlement during the fifty years of its existence was due to the moderate way in which everything had been done. We have never undertaken anything that would necessitate excessive expenditure, but everything had been done in a quiet way." Farther: "Our taxing power is limited, and no great increase from that source can be looked for in our income." The speaker has evidently not made a sufficient study of the history of the Settlement, or of the Land Regulations. There is no practical limit to our taxing power, and the ratepayers, if they liked, could raise the municipal rates to 40 and 50 per cent. respectively, or even more, and the land tax to 2 per cent. or more, and they could double the license fees. We of course do not recommend anything of the kind, but it is clear that the ratepayers could do it. As to our having always avoided excessive expenditure, we might point to Mr. Holliday's police scheme, and the building operations that have followed its adoption; and we may remind the speaker that years ago, when the community was not half or nearly half as large as it is now, we had

budgets of seven and eight hundred thousand taels. It is because our predecessors spent money lavishly, and far beyond what seemed at the time the wants of the settlement, that we enjoy so many comforts at a moderate cost now. We are not arguing in favour of any excessive expenditure now, but it is as well to clear our minds of fallacies, before the ratepayers' meeting at which it is to be decided how our Jubilee is to be commemorated.

THE CONVERSION OF MR. COURTNEY.

19th May.

BIMETALLISTS at home have hailed with so much enthusiasm the conversion of Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., that a short sketch of the article in the April number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he announced that conversion to the world, will not improbably be interesting. By some his article has been described as a merciless dissection and refutation of Mr. Gladstone's recent defence of monometallism, but it is nothing of the kind, and Mr. Courtney allows that "the concurrent use of gold and silver at a fixed ratio becomes a question of expediency," and he is still ready even to permit Mr. Giffen to denounce bimetalism as a scandal. The faith which Mr. Courtney now professes is enunciated in the last paragraphs of his article: "The question of action must be determined by a balance of divergent considerations. Five years ago I joined with my friends in deprecating any attempt to establish an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver as standard money. I have advanced with further experience and reflection to the belief that such an agreement is to be desired, and that it could be accomplished with the minimum of change and with great advantage to the empire and the world on the conditions I have suggested."

In giving his reasons for his change of front, a change of front that is going on among British monometallists more rapidly than is sometimes realised, Mr. Courtney begins by praising the play and power, and the perfection of form, in Mr. Gladstone's speech. He points out that it was an eminently Conservative speech, and that Mr. Gladstone was quite right to insist on the sacredness of the contracts comprised in our pecuniary obligations to one another, which are based upon a certain unit of weight of a single metal. But circumstances alter cases; and as our duty to pay our obligations in gold has been made more onerous by legislation on the Continent, it may be permissible to make it less onerous by legislation at home. This might be a rather dangerous doctrine, it seems to us. A. contracted fifteen years ago to pay B. one hundred ounces of gold, when that amount of gold was worth one hundred and fifty-five ounces of silver. A. is called upon to repay B.

when it will cost him, say, two hundred and twenty ounces of silver to procure the one hundred ounces of gold. Is he justified in asking for legislation that will enable him to get quits now with one hundred and fifty-five ounces? Mr. Courtney sees the difficulty of this, for he says: "If it was proposed that on a given day silver should be as available as gold for the payment of debts at the ratio of fifteen and a half to one, the market ratio being now much higher, every creditor who could get in his debts immediately would do so, and buy silver and other commodities (silver pre-eminently) for the rise. The form of the catastrophe might not be exactly as anticipated, but I admit that a mad confusion, a dislocation—we might say a wreckage—of the financial world would probably follow. The proposal is, moreover, open to the objection—which in my mind is fatal—that it would give an immediate and direct bonus to the Silver Ring."

We pass over Mr. Courtney's impeachment of gold as a stable standard and his arguments that it is gold that has appreciated, not silver that has depreciated, because these things may be now considered accepted. The people in a balloon that is going up see all the earth falling away from them and are not conscious that they are moving; but the people on the earth see the balloon going up. So the people in the gold balloon see silver and all other commodities going down from them, while the world of these commodities sees the gold going up. Gold, then, has appreciated, and silver has remained fairly steady as compared with commodities generally; but this, it might be argued from Mr. Courtney's figures, is not due to legislation, to demonetisation of silver, or to the dissolution of the Latin Union, but to the fact that while the production of gold was £27,815,400 in the quinquennial period 1851-55, it was only £22,640,000 in the quinquennial period 1886-90; whereas, while the production of silver was 886,155 kilos (? a year) in 1851-55, it was 4,731,000 kilos in 1892. But what is wanted is not a silver standard instead of a gold standard: "the ideal standard of recent years should have been a compound of the two metals. Like the gridiron pendulum, whose parts expand up and down leaving the centre of oscillation unchanged, a properly chosen unit of money, part gold and part silver, might have maintained a truly stationary value." The use, however, of money based on a unit which is a mixture of two metals is too ingenious a suggestion ever to be generally adopted. Mr. Courtney still joins with those who have hesitated, and do hesitate, to accept the establishment and extension of the Latin Union; and this is his suggestion:—

"Assuming that the existing market value of silver showed a ratio between it and gold of something between twenty-three and twenty-four to one,

and that a law was passed providing that the Mint should receive silver bullion and grant certificates therefor which should be legal tender at the ratio of twenty-five to one, what would be the effect of such a law? It would be inoperative until, by the rise in gold or fall in silver, or both movements, the ratio of twenty-five to one was reached, but it would prevent appreciation or depreciation, or the effect of both going further. There would be no dislocation of markets, no scattering of gifts, but a level platform would be reached, and apprehensions of further sinkings of exchanges would disappear. If after a time, through gold being more easily produced in the Transvaal, or silver less easily produced in Nevada, the ratio of twenty-five to one became too high to be operative, silver would cease to be brought into the Mint to be exchanged for certificates, and we should return to monometallism. The suggestion that silver might continue to become more abundant, and gold more and more difficult to win, so that gold might cease to be brought to the Mint, may I think, be dismissed as fanciful.

Mr. Courtney thinks the leading Governments of the world would accept this solution if we led the way; but it is doubtful whether a great many, even bimetalists, would not rather take the chances of the future than see their silver formally fixed at the ratio proposed by Mr. Courtney.

THE GEARY ACT.

19th May.

THE telegram which we publish this morning announcing that the Supreme Court at Washington has declared the Geary Act a constitutional measure, but that nevertheless it will not be enforced "for lack of funds," will probably be perused by foreigners in China with feelings which may best be described as mixed. To place such a law on the statute book, amidst the triumphant bluster of the anti-Chinese party; then to announce to the world that with all legal solemnity the constitutionality of the decree of banishment would have to be tried; and finally to assert that, whilst everything was strictly in order, yet "lack of funds" would prevent the great Republic from carrying out her decision, looks very much like a scene from a comic opera. But the serious thing is that the Chinese Government and people may not be able to appreciate the humorous side of the spectacle, and that they will place their own interpretations upon the whole business. The appearance in *forma pauperis* of a nation having such intimate relations with China is not an edifying one, and if the "lack of funds" is put forward as a clever means of escaping from an awkward position, the diplomacy of the United States can hardly be complimented upon the means it has adopted. We do not at present like to say more, for

the telegram is but a short one, and additional information may put matters in a different light.

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEFOO C. C. C. PROTESTANT COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS (C.I.M.)

On Thursday last, the Chefoo Cricket Club sustained their first big defeat of the season, at the hands of the P.C.S.B. Play commenced about 11.30 a.m., the C.C.C. going in first to bat; by 12.30, they were all out for 46. The boys were naturally in high glee over this, and thoroughly enjoyed their tiffin before taking their turn at the wickets. At 2 p.m. two of the masters (Messrs. Murray and Devenish) went in to the bowling of Messrs. A. R. Donnelly and E. Clarke. Unfortunately, the beginning was rather disappointing, for Mr. Murray was bowled without making a run. However, Mr. Devenish made up for this bad start by compiling 125. Two of the school boys, G. Williams and T. Cranston, played splendidly, and it was half-past five before the C. C. C. could dispose of the School for a total of 250.

At 5.45 p.m. the C. C. C. elected to go in for their second innings, and bravely tried to retrieve their lost position, but it was of no use. Notwithstanding the good batting of the Settlement men, the C.C.C. were disposed of in their second innings for the small score of 43.

The last time they played the boys lost by only one run, and in the last Football match between the two Clubs the School scored a victory (one goal to nothing).

C.C.C.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
H. J. Clarke, b. Devenish 12	b. Devenish .. 7
J. P. Wake, b. Devenish 4	b. van Ess, c. Murray ... 0
A. Cooper, b. Devenish... 3	run out
F. Newman, c. Davis, b. Williams	b. Devenish .. 3
H. Pym, b. Devenish .. 12	b. van Ess ... 4
E. Clarke, b. van Ess ... 4	b. Davis
C. Allen, b. van Ess	not out
G. Donnelly (Capt.), not out 0	b. Devenish .. 0
H. Bell, b. Devenish ... 0	run out
F. Heidorn, st. Murray, b. van Ess	b. Devenish... 3
A. Silverthorne, c. Milley, b. van Ess	b. Devenish .. 4
Extras	Extras
46	43

THE SCHOOL.

E. Murray, b. Donnelly	0
A. Devenish (Capt.), b. Donnelly	125
Dr. H. Randle, b. Clarke (Jr.)	14
C. Davis, st. Clarke (Sr.)	1
G. Williams, run out	41
T. Cranston, b. Newman	34
G. Stooke, b. Pym	3
F. Schmidt, not out	3
A. Watts, c. Pym	4
W. Milley, b. Newman	5
T. van Ess, s. Clarke (Sr.)	0
Extras	20

250

ROWLAND'S ODONTO.—This has been known for 60 years to be the best, purest, and most fragrant tooth powder. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves and beautifies the hair, and is the best brillianine for ladies' and children's hair, as it is not too greasy or too drying. Also sold in a golden colour. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

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CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. LENZ'S PROGRESS.

The "Round the World" bicyclist, Mr. Lenz, put in an appearance here early last week. He spent several days visiting among the rather scattered foreign community, impressing us all as a very pleasant, plucky, persevering young man. It was rather amusing when a lady, trying to recall his name, got it Mr. Prism instead of Mr. Lenz. He found Szechuan rather peaceable after Hupeh. Your readers will doubtless have been informed of the frequent mobbing and narrow escapes of his life which he met with in the latter province. After various repairs had been attended to in Ichang he had his nickle-plated "machine" painted black so as not to attract so much attention.

ITS RESULTS.

Although Mr. Lenz may succeed in going round the world with a bicycle, he will fall a good deal short of going round the world on a bicycle. From Ichang to Chungking he was able to ride only 30 or 40 miles, and from here to Bhamo, a journey of two or three months, the country is still more mountainous. Where he cannot ride he persists in walking, never taking chair or boat if it can be avoided. It is interesting to see one attempting to do what has never been done in quite the same way before; nevertheless one is led to ask the practical question, *cui bono*? Doubtless he will interest many readers by his pictures with pen and camera, but it may be questioned whether there will be an addition to the world's useful knowledge sufficient to compensate for the outlay. The passing impression of one going rapidly through a country without a knowledge of the language might be expected to be as often wrong as right. However, Mr. Lenz eats the coarsest food and wields the chop-sticks like a native, so some of his impressions along that line cannot be far astray.

THE CHUNGKING PEOPLE.

Our attention was called some time ago to a paragraph in the *Chinese Recorder*, stating, in substance, that the people here were growing more and more insulting and that things were certainly leading up to another riot. The fact is nothing could be farther from the truth. The person who wrote it may have believed what he wrote, but he took counsel of his fears. I believe every foreigner in Chungking would agree with me in saying that the people here have never been friendlier to foreigners than during the last few months. There may be a riot brewing, but, at present, there is not a cloud as large as a man's hand. It is a great pity that such misstatements as the above should find their way into print, as they are sure to be copied in home papers and the truth will never succeed in overtaking them. Because we have had one riot here, the impression has gone abroad that the people are especially hostile towards foreigners, while the truth is that they are less so than in most of the China open ports.

29th April.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely: it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scrofulous skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the disease was unknown in former days, 40

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Daily Echo of 13th inst.)

H.E. the Viceroy has given instructions to the Provincial Judge, that all processes pending judgment or detained for further information are to be sent into the Vice-regal *yamen* on the 14th instant, when prisoners in custody under either of these two heads will have their cases fully investigated.

A proclamation, signed by the Viceroy, the Provincial Judge, and the Provincial Treasurer, has lately been issued announcing that the 60th birthday of the Empress of China (Kuang Hsi's aunt) falls some time in September next, and must be observed by the Celestials as a grand festival day, and this being the 6th decade of the Empress the competition of the *literati* will be held this year, and all prisoners undergoing sentences in the gaols will be set at liberty on this occasion. It is a custom amongst the Chinese to celebrate with great enthusiasm each decade of their existence.

H.E. the Viceroy has lately issued a proclamation advising dealers and others going up into the country either by land or by river and carrying with them money or valuables for the purpose of trading, that he has for their safety placed soldiers and guard boats to protect them from any attack of robbers or pirates. In the meantime he strongly recommends them not to give gratuities to any of the soldiers, or crews of the guard boats for their vigilance and that any one infringing this order will be liable to a severe reprimand from him.

We hear that the principal of the Kin-chun, the Chinese Bank in the city that we mentioned in our last weekly issue as being in liquidation, committed suicide on Thursday last, by taking poison, in consequence of which, great alarm ensued amongst the creditors of the Bank. To allay this fear the sub-prefect has posted a notice to the creditors informing them that the proper authorities have already taken steps to protect their interests in this case and that all the assets of the said Bank will be taken possession of by the authorities and by them disposed of amongst the creditors in due proportion.

CHINESE METHOD OF SETTLING STRIKES.

—The Chinese have a way of dealing with strikers which when put on paper must be exceedingly refreshing to employers in Europe and America to read. Two months ago two hundred and fifty carpenters employed in repairing the "Temple of the Propitious Year," which was burnt down at Peking three years ago, struck for still higher wages. Not only would they themselves not work, but they refused to allow others, who were only too willing, to take their places, as the pay is double the ordinary rate on account of the anxiety of the Board of Works to finish the work as soon as possible so as to be in time for the Emperor's next sacrifice. These two hundred and fifty men were at once imprisoned, bag and baggage, by the Board of Punishments. They are not released yet, nor will they be until the Temple is completed. Two hundred more carpenters were then engaged, and during the interval everything was being rapidly pushed on; but just at this critical moment, when another month's hard work would have finished everything, undeterred by the previous example of their predecessor, these last two hundred also struck for higher wages, and sought to prevent others from replacing them. The result has been the same. On the 2nd inst. they were sent to keep company with their predecessors, and now four hundred and fifty of the best Peking carpenters are languishing in prison, repenting at leisure their former perversity.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR TEA CORRESPONDENT.)

Musters of almost all descriptions have now been placed on the market, and as a whole quality is disappointing as natives on all sides predicted an extraordinarily fine crop.

Of Kiukiang teas, Ningchows are certainly the best yield, being for the most part very fair in cup and though in many cases the dry leaf is exceedingly bad, a noticeable feature is the almost entire absence of tarry-flavoured teas. Keemun teas are perhaps worse than last season and are generally flat showing great want of point and invariably have dark infusion.

Hankow kinds seem in cup almost above average, though of bad dry leaf. Oanfas and Youyuensa seem the more desirable.

Business in all kinds has been slow, as operators are working on a rapidly falling market.

S.S. *Glengarry*, and s.s. *Priam*, advertised "as intended second steamers for London;" s.s. *Moyune* not yet circulated:—

	Oonam.	Oopack.	Kiukiang.
	1-chests	1-chests.	1-chests.
Arrivals	92,584	105,497	103,206
Settlements	23,949	23,132	17,825
Stock	68,635	82,365	85,381

11th May.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CODES COMMITTEE.

The Government has certainly not invited a charge of indifference to business interests in the matter of selecting a Committee to investigate and consult with reference to the Codes, nor has preference been shown for any particular law school. So far as it is possible for any outside observer to judge, the utmost respect has been paid to the possibly divergent views of different sections. The Committee consists of Messrs. Kujoura Keigo, Vice-Minister of Justice, Judge Nakamura Motoyosi (Court of Cassation), Judge Nambu Kameo (President of the Tokio Court of Appeal), Okuda Yoshito (Director of the Official Gazette Bureau), Tsutsuki Keiroku (Councillor of the Law Bureau), Shimada Saburo (*Kaishinto* Representative), Kawashima Jun (*Domei* Club Representative), Hoshi Toru (*Jiyuto* Representative and President of the last Diet), Seki Naohiko (a Barrister and Representative), Ooka Ikuzo (*Kokumin Kyokai* Representative), Ogasawara Sadanobu (*Jiyuto* Representative), Okamura Teruhiko (a Barrister who has just been admitted to practice in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan), Yamada Kinosuke (Barrister), Egi Chu (Barrister), Kishimoto Tatsuo (Barrister), Motono Ichiro (Translator, Foreign Office), Judge Inouye Shoichi (Court of Cassation), Professor Hijikata Nei, Professor Hozumi Yatsuka, Mr. Abe Taizo (Merchant), and Mr. Shibusawa Euchi (Financier, etc.). This list includes six gentlemen who have studied English law, four who have made a speciality of French, and one who has made his mark as a student of German jurisprudence. There are 7 officers on the Committee, 6 Representatives, 8 Barristers, 2 Professors, 2 men of business. Three of the members belong to the *Kaishinto* and other political bodies, while two are prominently identified with the *Jiyuto*. The Committee is to lose no time in getting to work.

THE "CHISHIMA" COLLISION CLAIM.

Something definite has at last emerged from the cloud of rumours and reports as to what the Japanese Government did and did not intend to do in consequence of the loss of the torpedo cruiser *Chishima Kan*. Proceedings are to be instituted—the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says a petition has been lodged in the British Court at Yoku-

hama—for the recovery from the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. of \$300,000. Several other papers give \$700,000 as the amount. Messrs. Okamura Teruhiko (ex-Judge) and Duncan McNeill, Barristers-at-Law, are said to have been entrusted with the case for the Government. Mr. Lowder is expected to have charge of the P. & O.'s interests. There is now little doubt but that there will be a counter-claim. What the result of the action in the British Court will be is probably not difficult to forecast.

A SLEEPY HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

It is not often that serious complaints have to be advanced against the Department in Tokio entrusted with the care and supervision of affairs bearing upon the safe navigation of the Japan coast. The Department may not compare altogether favourably with the Hydrographic Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but that is not saying anything to its discredit. I am assured on excellent authority that a rock has been discovered in the Inland Sea (northern passage), in the neighbourhood of Mihara, which has only 22 ft. 6 in. on it at low water. It is in the fairway. A more important announcement affecting coastwise navigation could scarcely be made, yet the Department of Communications in Tokio has sleepily permitted not only weeks but whole months to go by without notifying the discovery publicly. I have very good reason to believe that the discovery of this grave danger to sea-going steamers has been known in Tokio some considerable time. The fact forms the subject of a note in the *Kobe Herald* of 5th inst., and we shall doubtless hear more of the matter shortly.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

A disastrous fire broke out at Yokohama, in a two-storeyed godown on Lot No. 82, Settlement last Thursday night, and the loss to the Insurance Companies is estimated to be \$150,000. Salvage operations will doubtless reduce this amount however. According to the *Japan Herald* the Hongkong Fire Office is the heaviest loser, having had \$50,000 on the property; next in order come the Phoenix and Straits Fire with \$40,000 each, the Queen with \$30,000, and the Northern and China Fire with \$20,000 each. The godown was used for the storage of ginseng mainly, and though the efforts of the Fire Brigade, under the superintendence of Mr. Kipling, were successful in saving much of the valuable root from the flames, all the packages were more or less drenched with water. There are suspicious features in connection with the fire, and incendiarism is hinted at.

AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTING.

Yokohama has had another very successful exhibition of oil and water colour sketches by members of the Yokohama Sketching Club, an organisation started a year or two since by Mr. John Snedley, Architect, himself an artist of admitted ability.

Kobe, 9th May.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills effect wonderful cures of bad legs and wounds. If these medicines be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who had been patients in the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by *Holloway's Ointment and Pills*, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings, tumours, scurvy, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with so good an effect. Though potent for good, it is powerless for harm; and though the cure it effects is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

SHANSI NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE AMERICAN BOARD'S SHANSI MISSION held its annual meeting at Taiiku from the 16th to the 20th of April. From the reports presented at this meeting it appears that the mission had two boarding schools and two day schools in operation last year, and a third day school was organised in March of the present year. There are 82 pupils under instruction. It is contemplated to begin one or two boarding schools for girls in the near future. At the boarding schools it is the custom to charge £100 pieces of cash per pupil per month, and the reports state that this sum has been collected without difficulty during the year, and that many more boys applied for admission than could be accommodated. Native and Christian books are taught and also arithmetic, and geography. Some pupils have taken quite advanced studies in the last two branches.

THE MEDICAL REPORTS

gave 1,526 treatments, including 68 surgical operations, for Taiiku and 600 treatments, including 37 surgical operations, for Fenchu Fu. The reports make special mention of a few interesting cases. In the spring of last year a little girl was taken to the Taiiku hospital who was nearly blind. Her mother was dead, and the nurse said the child's father had threatened to throw her away unless the foreign doctor could restore her sight. Two operations were made on the eyes, but no human skill could restore the sight. Whether the father carried out his cruel threat on his return home is not known but the enormity of such a crime was made plain to him.

One man, a Catholic, came to the Fenchu Fu hospital with senile gangrene of the foot. His neighbours said it resulted from destroying his idols. He left the hospital in about three months able to walk about and do his work; but returned in a month with eczema of the foot. This was cured in a few weeks and he returned again with anthrax on the back. These afflictions no doubt would have deepened the conviction in the minds of his friends that the gods were angry with him, but his prompt recovery from them all must have been a source of some perplexity to them.

STRIKING CASES.

One case of cellulitis was that of a man about 40 years old. He had been treated by Buddhist priests who had succeeded in preventing any of the pus from escaping by means of sticking plasters, until the whole skin of the thigh, covering both internal and external aspects, was one immense pus-pocket. Free use of drainage tubing and incisions and corrosive sublimate solutions put the man on his feet once more. The report adds: With Chinese treatment the various families of microbes are doubtless well pleased, and in many cases they might boast as the Chinaman does, "I have lived here for twenty generations."

SIX YEARS' AGONY.

A man presented himself who had suffered for six years from phymosis and at the time was enduring terrible agony. An operation was advised, but the man was afraid and returned to consult his friends. They told him that the foreign doctor would cut him to pieces and he would die at once; but if he remained at home he might live for some time. He followed their advice for a while or until his sufferings became unendurable, and he then said he would rather be killed than suffer longer. He came and submitted to the operation and in a few days was as well as any one. He was greatly surprised and very grateful.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

One case of conjunctivitis presented to the foreign doctor as a last resort was calculated to arouse sympathy. The patient

said he had had 300 needles run into his body at various points, most often into the temples and inner canthi of the eyes.

SYMPATHY.

At this meeting resolutions of sympathy with the friends and relatives of the late Dr. Goldsbury were passed, and Dr. Wilson who attended him during his last illness was accorded a special vote of thanks.

25th April.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have been in Tientsin the last few days. After the Minister had visited the Viceroy, they both went off on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Kinder in Tongshan and Lanchow. His Excellency took a marked interest in all that he saw and fulfilled all the duties of a "chiel among us takin' notes." I ventured to remark six months ago that the more charming part of the Legation would not be content to be immured in Peking for five or six years. I am now quite sure of it, and can heartily congratulate the British communities on the littoral and *rivera* that it is so. We shall all see something of our Minister henceforth, and doubtless to our common advantage. There is just one danger to avoid. Mr. O'Connor will naturally go from consulate to consulate, and will see things from the official coign—a coign of disadvantage in many cases. He would do well when on his travels to cultivate the lay and missionary elements as much as possible. It is at least a working hypothesis to assume a personal knowledge of them and their wants will lead to safer decisions when their claims and grievances come before him. While in Tientsin he has gathered much knowledge on the Wharves and Park questions by personal inspection and enquiry.

TONGSHAN ACCIDENT.

A very serious accident has occurred at Tongshan. On Friday last a quick-sand broke into the workings and blocked the eastern section of the pit. It occurred just at the time of the "shift;" the foreman was able to get one shift of 300 men clear, a few, some two dozen odd, of the other were shut in, but seventeen of these were got out. In climbing up a long ladder to get into another part of the workings, two men were killed by the ladder breaking under the extra weight, and two or three others had slight bruises. Some ten or twelve men are still in the pit, and though the most desperate attempts are being made for their rescue, little hope is cherished that they will be found alive. There has been an extensive subsidence; a huge cup-shaped depression 270 feet deep is seen close to Mr. Tong King-sing's house. It comes within a few feet of the railway, and can be seen from the cars. This section of the working was condemned by the engineer four years ago. The European staff and the native alike have behaved like heroes under the supervision of Messrs. Kinder and Petersen. The natives do not hesitate to assign it to bad joss—one of the European overseers left the employ last week, and they imagine the divine powers are showing their displeasure with the unwisdom of the management in parting with him. Since Tong King-sing's death the management has been in the hands of Chang Yi, who is assisted by Mr. Lo, a Cantonese who formerly acted as Interpreter to the Municipal Secretary in Tientsin. There is of course a European staff at Tongshan, but of recent years it has been diminished, relatively if not absolutely, for the winning of coal is constantly further and further from the shaft, and the workings are steadily growing in size to meet the demands of an extended trade. Mr. O'Connor, by the bye, was down the

mine the day before the accident, and it was he who brought the news.

THE RIVER.

The salvage of the *Gem* is now all but an accomplished fact; the vessel is now well out of her thwart-stream berth and has been moved several feet nearer the bank in an up and down stream position. My last reference to the matter contained an error; the shaft of the wreck was 32 feet below the surface of the river, and not below its bed. I must further be my own censor as to the state of the river. So far from causing anxiety, it is in capital condition; a steamer came up the other day drawing 12ft. 6in. The inconsistency of the various reports is easily accounted for; if a steamer is but a few feet laterally out of the deepest channel, the leadsmen give very different soundings, and the skipper for that voyage concludes that things are looking awkward.

RACE WEEK.

This is Race week and we are full of weather fears, and the usual excitement over the unknown. Visitors are not so numerous as usual, but our out-lying suburbs have not yet sent in their contingent. The Neptunists from Taku and the Plutonists from Kaiping will be here when the crisis comes. Mr. and Miss Bush of Newchwang are so far the only visitors from other outposts.

SURMOUNTING A DIFFICULTY.

The Bank has for some months been contracting its paper issue, and indeed the dollar notes are being withdrawn altogether, as Mexicans are refused by the presiding genius of the Totalisator. This has put our modest gamblers in a fix, but the Stewards and Mr. Wu, the Bank compadore, have come to the rescue with negotiable tokens. Thirty-three ponies from fifteen stables have been entered. Peking is represented by two stables, and Tongshan by four. There are nine aspirants for the honour of the Maiden Plate. The races exclusively for Chinese riders are the Celestial Plate, the Mongol Cup, and the Tongshan Cup: these have respectively eight, eight and fourteen entries; this is fair evidence that the innovation has not been boycotted.

TENNIS.

The first Tennis handicap of the season was concluded on Saturday last when Mr. W. H. Forbes and Mr. Walker, receiving half of thirty, easily defeated the scratch pair Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Tulloch. This result once more enforced the lesson to handicappers never to give '30' to steady players, no matter what genius is opposed to them. With the score at "Love thirty" a tennis demon is off his game, and has to play for safety, and the mere fact that he does so at once reduces him to mediocrity. It would ensure far better sport to make the clever ones owe forty or even half fifty.

STEEL MAKING.

Two years ago the Viceroy sanctioned a tentative effort in the direction of the making of steel by empowering the Eastern Arsenal Taotai to set up a steel shop. This has been done in a most thorough and workmanlike manner by Mr. James Stewart, Superintendent Engineer to the Arsenal. A plant (by the new Southgate Engineering Co. of New Southgate England) which embodies all the recent improvements in the Siemens-Martin process has been fitted up; the necessary experts, smelter, forger and analytical chemist—have arrived, and are about to begin operations. At first they will limit themselves to steel shot, but it is fully anticipated that small (6") ordnance will be undertaken in the immediate future. The whole thing has been so constructed that it can be developed to any extent. Mr. Eustace Turner, who has been here for six months building the furnace, has now gone to Hankow to do the office for Chang Chih-tung's great experiment.

10th May.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SUBSIDENCE AT TONGSHAN.

We were greatly shocked on Saturday afternoon by the terrible news from Tongshan, that there had been a sudden sinking of ground in connection with the mines, not a great way from the railway station, and the fear expressed that over 50 men were cut off from escape thereby. The sink was between them and the shaft. Yesterday's information only confirmed the worst fears of the day before. Little new was added, other than that water was oozing up through the bottom of the pit, and that its sides were continually caving in, hence it was very insecure, and there was no possibility of relieving the imprisoned men. This evening we hear that ten bodies have been exhumed, and that there are probably not less than thirty more not yet found, all of whom are probably dead. There are also some tens of mules and horses, which have doubtless met the same fate.

This is the greatest calamity which has yet befallen this mine, and may seriously interfere with its operations for a time, at least, because of the superstitions of the Chinese. Such occurrences cannot be absolutely prevented, even with the very greatest care in the use of preventives, and we are sure there has been no lack of care on the part of the foreigners who have the work under supervision.

SUCH A "JAM"

Among the boats in the river as has been on for the last week or ten days, has seldom been exceeded in the memory of the oldest. Parties have been delayed over three days in getting through the bridge of boats. The "jam" has extended for a distance of over two miles. If we might venture a suggestion to the wise Celestial, we think that the system of passing boats through the floating bridge might be improved. As at present practised, two floats—making a space about 20 feet wide—near one side are dropped out of line at uncertain intervals, and in the case of a crush, a number of boats are permitted to pass down, and then a number to pass up, at the option of the superintendent. Then the "dropped floats" are returned to their place and the throng across the bridge resumes its onward flow for a time. Watching this process as occasion has furnished the opportunity, the suggestion is that it would be a better way to have the central floats anchored securely, and an opening made on or near either side of the stream, and require the boats coming down to keep to one side, and the up-bound to the other side. It does seem as if this would facilitate both the passage of boats and the traffic across the stream.

THE GODDESS OF MERCY HUI.

It has been threatening rain since yesterday morning with a few light sprinkles. To-day it is very chilly, more like a beginning-of-April day, than a day in the second week in May. It is the season of the annual festival or *Hui* in connection with the great temple of the "Goddess of Mercy" outside the East Gate, when a small image of this deity is taken to a temple outside the West Gate to pay a visit of two or three days to her mother. The streets are thronged. Cartloads of women and children come from all the surrounding villages, some it is said from scores of li distant.

8th May.

THE REPORT MODIFIED.

Last reports modify considerably the former statements in regard to the accident at the Tongshan mines. We now hear that only about 20 men instead of 50 were in the mines when the sink occurred, most of whom were rescued alive. We still feel uncertain just what the facts are. Several reports have been afloat. It is even said that the report of so many lost was an

attempt to extort a large sum of money from the company, but that an enforced roll call revealed the falsehood. It is difficult to learn the exact truth unless one is on the ground; even then the fiction-loving character of the Chinese might make the task no easy one.

MR. PETHICK.

All well-wishers of China and railway schemes, will regret the resignation of W. N. Pethick, Esq., from his position on the Board of Managing Directors, news of which has reached you already. Mr. Pethick has been a faithful, conscientious, and trusted adviser of the Viceroy Li, and one who has always had at heart the best interests of China. Already are the principles and methods of which he secured the introduction in the interests of careful honest and efficient management being overturned, and the old methods brought again to the front. Tried, faithful, and efficient men are being discharged, and their places are filled by new men (from the south) and in many cases by those who had been discharged for known inefficiency and dishonesty or both. Mr. Pethick has been in China over 20 years, and leaves in a few days for his first visit to the home land. The best wishes of his friends go with him; Chinese, officials, gentry, and communally have testified their appreciation of his services in various presentations.

12th May.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

16th March.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS NEAR CHINKIANG.

The high authorities of the province of Kiangsu report what they have done in the way of relieving the distress prevalent near Chinkiang, that is to say in Tiant'u, Tanyang and portions of the districts adjoining. As was recorded in the *Gazette* some time ago, the Emperor devoted to this object fifty thousand piculs of tribute rice together with the money which would have been paid for the cost of conveying it by canal to Peking. At the same time the Viceroy and the Governor instituted a relief fund, to which they and their subordinate officials contributed sums from their official pay. The local gentry and merchants were also strongly urged to subscribe, under the promise of marks of distinction in return for the donations. Investigations were carefully conducted by special officers, who ascertained that in Tiant'u the adults in need of relief numbered 141,700 souls, and the children 80,300. Among the former were 7,300 persons whose destitution was such as to require exceptional treatment. At Tanyang the adults in need were 70,200, children 43,000. As a first step a distribution of money was made at about the end of December, 400 cash to the extremely poor, and 300 cash to the rest. To the children one half the above was given. In addition to the direct gifts of money further measures have been adopted. The two districts are traversed by many water-courses, which need to be cleared out. Eighty thousand men have been told off to this work for which they will receive regular wages. They will commence upon the Grand Canal, as soon as ever a survey has been made, and afterwards will go on to the smaller creeks, as funds allow. Also twenty-five thousand strings of cash are being spent in keeping alive draught cattle, which the owners would otherwise be forced to kill because of their inability at the moment to feed them, though they will be urgently wanted for ploughing as soon as the spring

begins. A third measure is the planting of trees on useless ground, and of mulberries and bamboos in suitable spots in the hills. The local gentry have been required to form a society which shall undertake this work. In the adjacent districts of Kintan and Liyang there is a good deal of high and poor land, where the distress is greater than in other places. The local authorities of these two *hsien* have been ordered to issue what may be necessary from their storehouses, and they have been given six thousand strings each from the general fund. In the one district this money will be spent in relief works, in the other in supplementing the grain in the storehouses. There is much want also in the parts of Wuchin which touch Tanyang. It is therefore arranged that all contributions from Wuchin shall be set apart for local use.—*Noted.*

OPIUM LIKIN IN HONAN.

The Governor of Honan presents a report concerning the likin collected on opium in that province during the seven months which formed the first half of last year. The amount collected at the provincial capital is not stated, but in the rest of the province the receipts for foreign opium came to Tls. 4,257. Also, in Shanghai and eight other producing districts, where the local drug is taxed in the markets, the duty paid was Tls. 2,433. These sums are greater than those in the preceding year.

17th March.

FUNDS SENT TO SHANSI FOR FOOD RELIEF.

A Decree of the Emperor refers to the distress occasioned by the failure of the harvest last year in parts of central Shansi and still more in the northern portion of the province outside the Great Wall. His Majesty is aware that the poor people have suffered terribly, and he fears that they will have even greater difficulty in supporting themselves during the long period which must elapse before next summer's harvest can be ripe. He therefore desires the Board of Revenue to send a sum of Tls. 100,000 to the Governor of the Province, who will cause it to be expended in relief wherever he finds it is most required.

REMITTANCE FROM SZECHUAN TO KUEICHOW.

The Governor-General of Szechuan states that he has sent to Kueichow the sum of Tls. 150,000, which is the subvention that he is annually required to furnish to the government of the latter province. The money was taken from the likin on salt.

18th March.

EXECUTION OF KOLAO HUI IN KIANGSI.

The Governor of Kiangsi states that after the suppression of the *Kolao Hui* rebellion at Taanli in P'ingshsien, an active search was maintained for escaped offenders, while a free pardon was offered to all people who had been deluded into joining the society for the sake of obtaining protection, and would now surrender their tickets of membership of their own accord. Recently the troops in Nanch'angfu captured an important prisoner named Wu-yang, for whom the authorities had long been on the look out. As the journey to Nanch'angfu was a long one and the Governor did not wish to risk the chance of the man's escape, it was ordered that he should be tried on the spot. He confessed that he had been admitted into the society, and become one of its headmen, being the Sixth Chief and "Black Flag Leader." As soon as the result of the trial was reported, the Governor ordered the man's execution.

Two more noteworthy criminals were taken, the one in Hsinyü, and the other in Shlangkaohsien. On their being sent to Nanch'angfu and examined, the one acknowledged that he had taken part in Ch'ih Hua-lung's plot, the object of which was to seize the city of Juichoufu, and that he had gone about the country enrolling men to join in the enterprise. The other

prisoner had been formally admitted into the society, and was headman for the districts of Chingchiang, Hsinyü and Shangkaio. He had prepared rebel proclamations and posted them all about the country. When the engagement with the troops took place at Nauk'eng he had been left in charge of the stronghold at Taan-li. The crimes committed by these men being unpardonable, they were both beheaded without delay, and their heads exposed to the public gaze.

In conclusion the Governor requests rewards for the officers who effected the captures.—*Referred to the Board.*

REMITTANCES FROM KIANGSI.

The Governor of Kiangsi last year was required to furnish Tls. 15,000 for the pay of the officers and soldiers in the province of Heilungchiang. The money was to be sent to Moukden to the care of the Governor of Shingking. The memorialist has remitted it through a native bank, to which he has paid the sum of Tls. 375 for the cost of the transaction.—*Noted.*

The same memorialist states that he has been ordered this year to send a subvention of Tls. 360,000 to the province of Kansu. He will take two-thirds of the sum from the land revenue and likin in the Provincial Treasury, and he asks leave to draw the remaining third from the Peking Tribute Funds.—*Approved.*

19th Maach.

REWARDS FOR OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Governor of Formosa makes a representation on behalf of the officials in that island who are engaged in the management of foreign affairs. Before Formosa became a separate province, they used to be recommended for rewards together with the officials of the same class in Foochow and Amoy. This was carried on until five years ago, and now the Fukien authorities have again recommended the officers on the mainland. Formosa has four ports open to foreigners; and there are serious duties at other places by the sea, in the way of assisting distressed vessels and so on. Moreover the island occupies a most important position, being a sort of marine outpost, covering the whole of South China. The memorialist hopes that the officials under his orders may have the same stimulus to exertion as those in Fukien and Kuangtung, and he begs to be allowed to make recommendations at the end of every five years for officers who have been engaged in foreign business for a period of not less than three years.—*Referred to the Tsungli Yamen.*

Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 9th May, 1893, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Hu Macgregor (Chairman), F. Anderson, C. Beurnmann, J. Cooper, J. Graham, D. C. Jansen, D. M. Moses, J. L. Scott, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Markets.—Report by the Inspector is submitted stating that during April he visited the markets and butcher shops twice daily, and carefully inspected all the meat intended for foreign consumption,

which he invariably found to be of good quality.

It was anticipated that there would be a good deal of trouble experienced for some time, in preventing the meat from cattle, etc., slaughtered at Palsienjash being brought into the Settlement, but this has not proved to be the case, as, with the exception of a few sheep, all the animals intended for foreign consumption have been brought to the slaughter house to be killed.

The carcasses of three sheep which were offered for sale at the stalls in Honan Road, were seized, cut up in the usual way, and sent to the grease shops, as they were not stamped as having been killed at the slaughter house. The market has been abundantly supplied with mutton, fish and vegetables during the month, and all of good quality.

The number of animals killed at the Municipal slaughter house has been, oxen 615, sheep 321, calves 123, pigs 38, and the fees collected amount to \$135.60. The following were brought to the grease shops, oxen 65, water buffaloes 56, sheep (dead) 8 and ponies 10. Of the oxen, 11 were sick and 4 dead, and of the water buffaloes 5 were sick and 6 dead, from which it is evident that disease was still prevalent in April amongst the cattle in the neighbourhood.

On the 24th April sickness broke out amongst the young stock at the Hungfei dairy, Bubbling Well Road, and it was found necessary to slaughter four of them; all the others appear to be quite healthy.

On the 25th April, a license was granted to Mr. H. E. Hall to sell butcher's meat at No. 715, Nanking Road.

419 carriages, and 539 ponies have been licensed for May, against 344 carriages and 349 ponies last month, and 276 carriages and 276 ponies for the same month in 1892.

3,177 jinrichas, and 3,269 wheelbarrows have also been licensed.

General Municipal Rate—Native.—The following return for March quarter is submitted, and ordered to be published.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE—NATIVE. March Quarter, 1893.

	No. of Rental Houses. 1892.	Assess- ment 1892.	No. of Rental Houses. 1893.	Assess- ment 1893.	Increase Houses. 1893.	Increase Assess- ment. 1893.
English Settlement	14,481	1,258,261	14,510	1,284,214	21	25,953
Hongkew Settlement	9,960	408,120	11,320	477,632	1360	69,512
Total	24,441	1,666,381	25,830	1,761,846	1381	95,465
Occupied by Foreigners	519	..	516	..	27	..
Occupied by Natives	23,256	..	25,314	..	1354	..
Unoccupied	1,674	..	1,764	..	10	..
Total Assess- ment	..	1,656,381	..	1,761,876	..	95,495
Tax Collected at 10	..	38,578	..	40,880	..	2,302

Decrease.

Municipal Voting List.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published.

2, The Bund,
Shanghai, 8th May, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the Council to the last clause of Section 19 of the Land Regulations which reads as follows:—

"A list of persons duly qualified to vote according to the Regulations to which these Bye-Laws are appended shall be kept at the office of the Council, and such list shall be revised and corrected by the Secretary of the Council on the 1st day of December in each year or so soon after as may be convenient, and published for the information of the public in such manner as the Council for the time being shall think proper."

I refer to this regulation because it has been, so far as I can learn, a dead letter during the administration of many previous Councils, and it should not be so.

Before the late Municipal elections, upon making personal inquiry for such a list at the office of the Council, I was told that there was no such a published list, but that the books were open to my inspection.

On the 27th of April last I made a similar inquiry by letter to the Council's Secretary and received the same reply.

Now as we have in Shanghai a most discriminating method of qualifying our voters, it is only just when they have passed muster that this regulation should come into effect, and give their names to the public in the manner proposed, i.e., a published list. The number of votes held by each voter should also be published.

I trust that in view of the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting to act upon the "Jubilee Programme," and also Resolution No. 9 at the last Annual Ratepayers' Meeting, the Council will take immediate steps to place a list of voters in the hands of all interested in the welfare of Shanghai.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. WARD HALL.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 10th May, 1893.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. requesting the Council to take immediate steps to place in the hands of the public a list of all the voters in accordance with the last clause of section 19 of the Land Regulations.

In reply to your complaint that upon applying at the Municipal offices for a list of the voters you were told that there is no published list of them, but that the books containing their names, and number of votes, were open to your inspection, I am directed to inform you that in accordance with the regulation a list of persons duly qualified to vote is kept at the office of the Council which is corrected in December in each year, and in January a notification is issued informing the public that the list of voters, etc., is open for their inspection, and the different Councils which have held office since the passing of the Regulations in 1870 have considered this to be the most convenient way of publishing information.

In compliance with your request the Council have now given instructions that a list of all persons duly qualified to vote at the beginning of this year, is to be printed, and copies will be circulated in the course of next week.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORNTON,
Secretary.

Dr. J. WARD HALL,
No. 2, The Bund.

Adjutant for the Volunteers.—The Minutes are read of the meetings held by the Committee appointed to consider and prepare a scheme for submission to the Council admitting of the appointment of a paid Adjutant to the Volunteer Corps, at which it was decided to recommend the appointment of a military man to be Deputy-Superintendent of Police who could also act as Adjutant to the Volunteers, at a salary of say Tls. 3,000 per annum, with quarters which are provided for him in the New Central Police Station.

After some conversation about its being compatible for one person to perform the duties of both posts, it is decided to approve of the recommendation of the Committee, and the Chairman is authorised to consult with Col. Barrow about getting a suitable person to fill the posts.

Volunteers.—The following letters from Major Holliday are read and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai Municipal Volunteer Corps.
Head Quarters.
Shanghai, 9th May, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that Lieutenant Gerecke desires to resign his Commission in the S.M.V.C.

He has been an Officer for several years, during which time his services have been very valuable to the Corps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Major,
Commanding the S.M.V.C.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Chairman,
The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 9th May, 1893.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI FLOWER SHOW.

President:—Mrs. HANNEN.

Committee:—Mrs. F. H. BELL, Mrs. J. C. BOIS, Madame BRUNAT, Mrs. J. S. FEARN, Mrs. C. W. HAY, Mrs. D. MARR HENDERSON, Mrs. N. MACLEOD, Mrs. TELGE, Mrs. C. W. WRIGHTSON.

Hon. Secretary:—Mr. T. MOOREHEAD.

On Wednesday afternoon the eighteenth annual flower show opened under the most satisfactory conditions as regarded the all-important matter of weather. A well planned-out enclosure was provided on the Bund foreshore, the commodious tents in which afforded every facility for the display and viewing of the many handsome exhibits. Some previous shows have been perhaps of higher all-round excellence, but for this the late season, rather than the exhibitors, is mainly accountable, backwardness being the chief subject for criticism. The highest merit was shown in the vegetable and fruit classes, the basket of strawberries taking the first prize being undeniably fine to judge from appearance, whilst the prize-winning vegetables were eminently satisfactory. The fern classes attracted a good deal of attention, the exhibit sent by Mr. Drummond Hay, showing seventeen varieties on a piece of Ichang rock, deservedly receiving the first prize. The tent in which the table decorations are displayed usually is a great attraction, and the present occasion was no exception. Great taste and skill characterised all the exhibits. A design in white peonies, with sea green setting, attracted a good deal of notice, as did also a scheme of decoration composed of dark maple leaves, syringa, and white silk. One table was nicely ornamented with two shades of poppies only, and the same flowers were conspicuous in another exhibit. Beautiful arum lilies and white pelargoniums ornamented another table. The small table decorations, cut flowers, etc., were uniformly good.

The arrangements were entirely satisfactory, thanks in a great measure to Mr. Moorehead, upon whom as usual devolved the responsibilities and honours of the Hon. Secretaryship. The Judges were Messrs. F. J. Burge, M.D., A. R. Burkill, John Graham, and Drummond Hay.

Light refreshments were provided for all in a separate tent, and the Town Band played during the afternoon.

Appended is the

PRIZE LIST.

Flowering Plants in Pots:—Rose: Yellow, Mr. Meuser, 1st; Pink, Mr. Meuser, 1st; and Mr. Weir, 2nd; Red, Mr. Ahkew, 1st; Mr. Tu Jin shin, 2nd; Moss, Mr. Hogg, 1st.—Geranium: Single Scarlet, Mr. Hogg, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and hon. men.—Single White, Mr. Hogg, 1st; Country Club, 2nd; Mr. Hogg, 3rd; Single Pink, Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd, and hon. men.—Double Pink, Mr. Meuser, 1st; Scented, Mdme. Brunat, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd.—Pelargonium, Mr. Hogg, 1st; Mrs. Drummond, 2nd; Mr. Hogg, 3rd; Mr. B. A. Clarke, 4th.—Fuchsia: Single White, Country Club, 1st; Mrs. Twentyman, 2nd, and hon. men.—Red, Country Club, 1st; Mrs. Twentyman, 2nd; Mdme. Brunat, 3rd. Calceolaria: Country Club, 1st; Mr. Meuser, 2nd; Mrs. Twentyman, hon. men.—Mimulus: Mrs. Drummond, 1st and 2nd.—Pansy: Mr. Meuser, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Farago, hon. men.—Musk: Mdme. Brunat, 1st.—Heliotrope: Dark, Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st; Mrs. Brunat, 2nd.—Petunia: Double, Mr. B. A. Clarke, 1st and 2nd.—Nasturtium: Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mrs. Drummond, 2nd.—Fox-glove: Mdme. Brunat, 1st; Mr. Ahkew, 2nd.—Mignonette: Mr. Meuser, 1st.—Lobelia: Mrs. Drummond, 1st and 2nd.

—Crysanthemum, Annual or Marguerite: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st and 2nd.—Pony: Mr. Ahkew, 1st and 2nd.—Begonia, Fuchsoides: Country Club, 1st and 2nd; Mr. Hogg, hon. men.—Fibrous, Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mrs. Drummond, 2nd, and special, and hon. men.—Rex, Mr. Hogg, 1st; Mrs. Drummond, 2nd.

Flowering Shrubs and Creepers.—Lemon Verbena: Mr. Hogg, 1st and 2nd.—Deutzia: Mrs. Twentyman, hon. men.—Freesia: Mr. Meuser, 1st.—Ivy Geranium: Mr. Meuser, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Wade Gardner, hon. men.—Camellia: Mr. Ahkew, 1st.—Grasses, Ornamental: Mr. Hogg, 1st; Country Club, 2nd; Mrs. Drummond, 3rd and 4th; Mr. Hogg, hon. men.—Abutilon: Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mrs. F. W. Such, 2nd.—Abutilon Variegated Vexillarium: Mr. Meuser, 1st; Mr. Drummond Hay, 2nd.—Syringa: Mr. Hogg, Special.—Clematis: Mr. Meuser, 1st and 2nd.—Sweet Peas: Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Country Club, 2nd.—Jessamine: Mr. Meuser, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd. Maurandya Ball: Mr. Hogg, 1st; In Pot, Mr. Meuser, 1st.—Solanum Jasmenoides: Mr. Hogg, 1st.

Foliage Plants and Creepers.—Dracena: Mr. Chang Su-ho, 1st; Variegated, Mr. Chang Su-ho, special.—Caladium: Mr. Hogg, 1st.—Cactus: Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Mr. Meuser, 2nd.—Maple: Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd; Mrs. Twentyman, 3rd.—Coleus: Mrs. Drummond, 1st.—Chamærops Palm: Mr. Chang Su-ho, 1st; Mrs. Holliday, 2nd.—Sago Palm: Mrs. Ross, 1st; Country Club, 2nd.—Periwinkle Variegated Japanese: Country Club, hon. men.

Flowering and Foliage Plants:—New or Rare Flowering or Foliage Plant: Mr. Tu Jin-shin, 1st.—Caryota Palm: Mrs. Drummond, special.—Brassia: Mrs. Drummond, special.

Bulbs, etc.:—Lily, Arum Calla: Mr. Hogg, 1st and 2nd.—Lily, Amaryllis: Mr. Meuser, 1st.—Orchid: Mr. Hogg, 1st.

Ferns, etc.:—Maiden Hair in pot, Adiantum Capillus Ven-ris: Mrs. Drummond, 1st and 2nd; Mr. Meuser, 3rd; Maiden Hair in pot, Adiantum Cuneatum: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st; Mr. Meuser, 2nd; Mrs. Twentyman 3rd.—Maiden Hair in pot, Adiantum Gracillimum: Mrs. Drummond, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd and 3rd.—Maiden Hair in pot, other varieties: Mrs. Drummond, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd, 3rd, and hon. men.—Maiden A. Cap. Ven., on Ichang Rock: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd; Mr. Weir, 3rd.—Maiden Hair Ball: Mr. Hogg, 1st and 2nd.—Fern Ball—Davallia: Mr. Meuser, 1st.—Tree Fern: Mr. Chang Su-ho, 1st.—Moss, Lycopodium: Mdme. Brunat 1st; Mrs. Twentyman, 2nd.—Moss, Selaginella, Mrs. Drummond, 1st and 2nd.—Specimen Fern: Mr. Chang Su-ho, special; Mr. Meuser, 1st; Mr. E. J. Hogg, 2nd.—Three various specimen Ferns: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st.—Collection 28 varieties of Ferns: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st.—Fern Table for Room: Mr. E. J. Hogg, 1st; Mr. Meuser, 2nd; Mr. Drummond Hay, hon. men.—Ferns on rockwork: Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st.—Ornamental arrangement of Ferns in pots: Mrs. Drummond, 1st.

Dining Table Decorations: Mrs. Wrightson, 99 votes, 1st; Miss Hannen and the Misses Lavers, 28 votes, tied for 2nd.

Cut Flowers.—Hand Bouquet: Miss Ada Findlay, hon. men.; 3 Button-hole Bouquets: Miss Katie Findlay, 1st; Miss Gladys Bell, 2nd.—The best arrangement of Cut Flowers in a basket, glass or Epergne: Mrs. Coutts 1st, Mrs. McEuen, 2nd.—Collection of Roses: Mrs. Thornley, 1st; Mrs. A. P. Wood, 2nd.—4 Roses: Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Mr. Drummond Hay, 2nd.

Fruits:—Strawberries: Mrs. Fearon, 1st, and 2nd; Mrs. Farago, 3rd.—Oranges in pot, Mr. Chang Su Ho, 1st; Mrs. F. W. Such, 2nd.

Vegetables:—6 Kinds of Vegetables: Mrs. A. P. Wood, 1st; Mrs. Burge, 2nd.—6 Beet

Roots, Cawasjee Pallankee & Co. 1st; 2 Cauliflowers, Mr. Meuser, 1st; Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 2nd; 2 Lettuces, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st and 2nd; 2 Lettuces Cabbage, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Mr. Hogg, 2nd; 1 Dish Parsley, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; 50 Pods of Peas, Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st; Mrs. Burge, 2nd; 50 Pods Beans, French, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; 50 Pods Windsor Beans, Mrs. Bortenshaw, 1st and 2nd; Mushrooms, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Asparagus, Mr. Cawasjee Pallankee, 1st; Mrs. Burtenshaw, 2nd; Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 3rd; Kneecole, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Parsnips, Mrs. A. P. Wood, 1st; Carrots, Mr. Drummond Hay, 1st; Turnips, Mrs. Twentyman, 1st; Mrs. A. P. Wood, 2nd; Rhubarb, Mr. Hogg, 1st and 2nd; Leeks, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st; Mr. Drummond Hay, 2nd; Potatoes, Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 1st and 2nd; Onions, Mr. Hogg, 1st; Mrs. D. M. Henderson, 2nd. Thyme, Mrs. F. W. Such, 1st.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

TWENTY-TWO & ELEVEN.

The Shanghai cricket season was inaugurated on Saturday by a match of a fairly even and interesting character. Nominally it was a Twenty-two, captained by J. A. Sullivan, and an Eleven, under C. S. Barff, but from one cause and another the former team could only muster eighteen players. The match, unfortunately, had to be left in an undecided state, the Eleven, with four wickets to fall, needing 11 runs to win. Unpunctuality in commencing was doubtless the cause of this draw, for whereas 1.15 p.m. had been announced as the time for the commencement of play, it was not until past 2 o'clock that the game began, and even then substitutes were rather conspicuous. At the commencement of a season the play does not challenge criticism, but on the other hand, it should be remarked that the form all round was better than might have been expected, and frequently some very good cricket was shown. Up to a certain stage the Twenty-two met with what may be regarded as unexpected success, but then a collapse set in, and after compiling 138 for ten wickets, they lost the remaining seven wickets for the addition of only 5 runs. Barff and St. Croix were the cause of this, the former in his eighth over dismissing four batsmen. St. Croix bowled consistently and well, taking 7 wickets for 41 runs. Carruthers also bowled carefully, but the ground was evidently more in favour of the batsmen. Lieut. Da Costa, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt shared the batting honours of the Twenty-two, playing vigorously for 44 and 34 respectively. For the Eleven, St. Croix put together 47 not-out in good style, and although the bowling he had to contend with was rather erratic at times, his performance was a praiseworthy one. Moule played very carefully for his 18, and Carruthers put together a freely hit 21. Appended is the full score and analysis:—

XXII.

G. Bidwell, c. and b. Carruthers	7
W. B. Cheetham, c. Wood, b. St. Croix	0
F. C. Heffer, b. St. Croix	16
J. H. O'Dowd, c. and b. St. Croix	2
J. F. Cheetham, b. St. Croix	0
J. A. Sullivan, b. Carruthers	0
S. Smalley, c. Moule, b. Abbott	16
Lieut. Da Costa, c. Wood, b. Carruthers	44
W. A. C. Platt, b. Barff	34
B. German, run out	1
H. F. Bell, c. Carruthers, b. Barff	7
J. M. E. Machado, b. Barff	0
J. Graham, b. Barff	0
R. C. Renny, b. Barff	0
T. T. Bumpus, c. Barff, b. St. Croix	2
N. E. Cornish, st. Robertson, b. St. Croix	0
F. Anderson, not out	0
H. R. Hearn, b. St. Croix	0
Byes 12, 1-b 2	14

Correspondence.

THE GEARY ACT AND THE CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your leader of yesterday on that incredible Geary Act encourages me to address these few lines to you with the object of proving to your readers that, even among Chinese private concerns, that very same dignified moderation is prevailing which has been commanding your special admiration to such a high degree in the particular instance of the answer given by the Chinese Government to that most astonishing "4th of July presentation" on the part of Col. Denby, the U.S. Minister to Peking.

Having obtained some temporary occupation in the well-known C. M. S. N. Co. during the protracted period of deep mourning of my adored chief, Lord Li, and being in daily attendance upon Mr. Shen, the Director of that company, I have had an opportunity, quite recently, of being present at the call of a distinguished Western gentleman who actually remarked to him that it would be about the right time for his making a slightly retaliatory counter-move against this cruelly unjust Geary Act by dismissing from the company's service all the U.S. citizens who happened to be in its employ, when Mr. Shen simply replied that he failed to see "how two wrongs ever could make a right" and that, moreover, he was firmly convinced that most of these gentlemen, if not all of them, would be ready to openly and frankly denounce in writing this very Geary Act, if asked to do so.

Thus then, the citizens of the so-called emporium of personal freedom in the farthest West are quietly taught a crushing moral lesson which ought to condemn them to everlasting shame in the eyes of the whole civilised world!

I am, etc.,

H. H. SULTZBERGER.

16th May.

A REQUEST FOR LIGHT.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Scholarly residents in Southern China tell me that the inhabitants of the coast south and east from Shanghai present marked racial and linguistic characters which indicate former different associations; that these peoples seem to have had an entirely different origin from those of the central and northern provinces. Dr. Chalmers tells me that in this coast region the word for man is "lang." Now, the Malay word for man is "orang." The difficulty the Chinese have in pronouncing the "r" is well known, perhaps "orang" and "lang" are in truth, the same linguistic term. Other similarities between Malay and certain dialects of Chinese have been noticed by Dr. Lüring of Singapore, who spoke of Malay having affinities with languages to the north and east of the Straits Settlements, enough to excite a philologist's attention and study. It contains also many words, borrowed rather than integral, from languages to the West, as the Hindu and Arabic.

Will some one who knows or has had facilities for study, be kind enough to direct where definite knowledge may be found in re?

I am, etc.,

F. B. STEPHENSON.

U.S.S. Marion, 9th May.

'SECULAR' EDUCATION FOR THE CHINESE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Many of the residents at the ports and in the interior take a deep interest in everything of a public character that is done in Shanghai. Those who wish well to the Chinese are specially interested in all plans originating in Shanghai for their benefit. Now that it has been proposed that a part of the Shanghai Jubilee Commemoration shall be the inauguration of a system of 'secular' education for Chinese children in your Settlement at the expense of the ratepayers, I shall be glad if you will allow me space to present some aspects of this question which appear to have been rather overlooked by the advocates of the scheme. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said some time ago of a scheme to which he has since committed himself, that "it passed the wit of man" to discover how the scheme could be accomplished. It seems to me to pass the wit of man to know how a system of secular education for the Chinese could be carried out in Shanghai, though one would think from reading the newspaper report of the meeting held in Shanghai on the morning of the 8th inst. it must be a charmingly simple matter to arrange. I read e.g. that "Mr. Jansen said the Chinese education he referred to was an elementary education like that given in Hongkong schools, and that details could be got from there." The "details" when obtained will, if I mistake not, reveal the fact that there is no such thing as "secular" education given in the Hongkong schools, though some of the education is wrongly described by that adjective. The Government pays for education in two ways. There are Government schools taught by Government teachers, and there are private or Mission schools, which receive grants in aid according to the results of an examination conducted by a Government inspector; but in neither class of schools is the education "secular." What do people mean when they speak of "secular" education? I find in the dictionary a variety of meanings given to this word. Some of them, e.g. "profane," "worldly," are manifestly not the meaning that Mr. Jansen and his friends attached to the word. The definitions which I suppose would express most nearly Mr. Jansen's thought are "pertaining to this present world or things not spiritual or sacred," "relating to, or connected with, the objects of this life solely," "dissociated from religious teaching or principles." Whether it is—I will not say desirable, but possible, to give secular education in this sense, may be a matter of opinion, but that this is not the character of the education given to the Chinese in Hongkong I am prepared to prove conclusively, and I feel quite sure that this will not be the character of any education that Chinese ratepayers in Shanghai will wish for.

But let me ask first: Is it possible to have a "secular" education that answers to the dictionary definition of what "secular" means? Is it possible to draw a clear and distinct line of severance between things "pertaining to this present world" and things "spiritual or sacred," or between "objects of this life" and "religious teaching or principles?" I once had a pupil who asked me how far it was to the sky. I was obliged to confess ignorance, and to say that I did not know where the sky began. The child's idea seemed to be that the sky was made of some material like blue silk, and could as easily be distinguished from the terrestrial atmosphere as a blue China basin can be distinguished from the water it contains, or as the sea shore can be distinguished from the waves that beat upon it. Perhaps there are some people who think in a similar way of the distinction between things "pertaining to this world" and things "spiritual or

XI.	
W. H. Moule, b. Da Costa.....	18
F. J. Abbott, c. and b. Renny.....	6
A. G. H. Carruthers, c. Anderson, b. Graham.....	21
F. A. de St. Croix, not out.....	47
W. B. Robertson, c. Smalley, b. Da Costa.....	2
H. Baker, b. Cornish.....	13
A. P. Wood, b. Cornish.....	7
R. Macgregor, not out.....	2
Byes 13, w-b 4.....	17

C. S. Barff, J. Mann, and E. P. Wickham did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

XXII.	
Overs.	Mdns. Runs. Wkts.
Carruthers.....	16 2 41 3
St. Croix.....	14.2 3 41 7
Barff.....	11 5 14 5
Abbott.....	8 3 15 1
J. Mann.....	2 0 12 0
H. Baker.....	4 0 6 0

XI.	
Overs.	Mdns. Runs. Wkts.
Graham.....	13 2 33 1
Renny.....	4 1 9 1
Da Costa.....	5 3 2 2
Bell.....	6 0 28 0
Smalley.....	12 4 19 0
Cornish.....	7 0 25 2

Renny bowled 3 wides.
Smalley bowled 1 wide.

S. M. V. C.

SPRING PRIZE MEETING 1893.

2.—THE "MORRISON CHALLENGE TROPHY." Value \$100. Presented by Major Morrison on his retirement from the Command of the Corps. The Trophy is to be shot for at each Battalion Prize Meeting until it shall be won by the same competitor a second time, when it will become his absolute property. Entrance Fee, \$1. Ranges—300, 500, 600 and 700 yards. Four Prizes:—First Prize, the Trophy; Second, Third and Fourth Prizes, a portion of the Entrance Fees, divided in the proportion of 4, 3 and 2. In the event of the successful competitor at one Meeting failing to win the Trophy absolutely at the next, he will be presented with an Extra First Prize.

The Competition for the Morrison Challenge Trophy was concluded on Monday morning. Ranges 200, 500, 600 and 700 yards. The first three mornings a strong gusty wind blew from the left and on Monday at 700 yards the rain came down in torrents most of the time.

Gunner J. Macdonald and Private Burtenshaw tied, Gunner Ross coming in third, and Private Brooks fourth.

	300	500	600	700	Grand
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	Total.
Priv. Burtenshaw.....	30..33..25..27..	115			
Gun. Macdonald.....	28..27..28..32..	115			
Gun. Ross.....	23..28..34..28..	113			
Priv. Brooks.....	27..23..24..32..	106			
Oliveria.....	25..23..28..28..	104			
Lieut. Rex.....	25..24..30..25..	104			
Corp. Wilson.....	27..29..24..23..	103			
Gun. Grimes.....	23..29..23..27..	102			
Driv. Swanstrom.....	22..30..27..23..	102			
Gun. Champion, M.....	27..16..27..30..	100			
Bomb. Crank.....	23..23..29..25..	100			
Priv. Bowman.....	18..31..27..21..	97			
Corp. Murphy.....	20..30..24..23..	97			
Q. M. S. Reed.....	20..28..21..27..	96			
Priv. Gould.....	24..26..20..26..	96			
Lieut. Trueman.....	24..23..20..28..	95			
Priv. John.....	20..24..24..27..	95			
Corp. Whitfield.....	21..26..25..22..	94			
Gun. Kelly.....	20..24..21..25..	93			
Priv. Pearce.....	27..25..23..18..	93			
Sharpley.....	27..24..31..10..	91			
Driv. Bourke.....	26..27..26..5..	84			
Corp. Craddock.....	22..21..21..19..	83			
Priv. Twigg.....	23..22..20..18..	83			
Troop. Scott.....	20..24..14..4..	82			
Capt. Waterfall.....	11..28..13..29..	81			
Driv. Champion, C.....	21..25..20..13..	79			
Serg. Beck.....	19..26..15..17..	77			
Priv. Olsen.....	17..23..19..15..	74			
Stathilberg.....	22..23..23..3..	71			
Goodfellow.....	26..31..7..6..	70			
Serg. Robde.....	13..19..23..13..	68			
Priv. Rowland.....	16..11..15..18..	60			
Gun. Ommundsen.....	18..14..6..13..	51			

sacred," and of the distinction between "objects of this life" and "religious teaching." To such persons the distinction between "secular" and "religious" will seem very clear. To others, however, it will seem an impossible distinction; the secular blends with the religious, the religious with the secular, and any line of severance must be as purely artificial as the line that separates the east from the west, or the north from the south.

But I may be told that for all practical purposes such a line can be drawn in Hongkong. This latter assertion is easily brought to the test of fact. In a book, or collection of books, that is a standard book, a text book in the Hongkong Government schools, the following passages occur. They do not stand alone. I have taken them almost at random. Many more such passages can be found. I will ask any candid person whether these passages do or do not deal with things "spiritual," whether they do or do not convey "religious" teaching, whether they are or are not intimately connected with other matters than "objects of this life solely?"

"Fan Ch'e asked what constituted wisdom. The Master said: 'To give oneself earnestly to the duties due to men, and while respecting spiritual beings to keep aloof from them, this may be called wisdom.'" C. A. VI. xx. In another book, which is prohibited in the Hongkong Government schools, this sentence occurs: "Behold the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding." The tone of these two sentences is certainly different; and the religion taught in one is the opposite of the religion taught in the other, but the first is as distinctly a religious sentiment as the second. Again "He (Confucius) sacrificed [to the dead] as if they were present. He sacrificed to the spirits as if the spirits were present." C.A. III. xii. i. In the prohibited book that I have already spoken of, it is said "Ye shall not fear other gods, nor bow yourselves to them, nor serve them, nor sacrifice to them." Here again we have antagonistic religious teaching, but religion is taught; the Hongkong Government distinctly sanctions one religious statement and rejects another. Again: "The Master said how abundantly do spiritual beings display the powers that belong to them! We look for them but do not see them: we listen but do not hear them: yet they enter into all things and there is nothing without them. They cause all the people in the Empire to fast and purify themselves, and array themselves in their richest dresses in order to attend at their sacrifices." D.M. xiv. Nothing could be less "secular" or more distinctly "religious" than such a passage as this. The religion is not Christianity, but it is none the less religion. It has to do with worship, with sacrifice, with man's relation to an unseen world and an unseen order. If you were to offer the Chinese schools in which this religious element was to be expunged from their books, in which no books were to be taught that contained references to God, or Heaven, or spirits, or worship, or sacrifice, you would find multitudes of Chinamen who would not send their children to you to be taught, and who would altogether object to being taxed for such education. The Chinese may some of them wish for schools from which Christianity is excluded, though I have myself seen a lesson book compiled by a heathen Chinaman from Bible stories for use in non-Christian schools, but the Chinese do not want books or schools from which all religion is excluded.

But it is not only in the direct references to the unseen that the religious element enters, and must of necessity enter, into education. Morality and philosophy are so intimately connected with religious belief, that you cannot separate the one from the other. Our view, for instance, of a man's right to take his own life will

depend largely on our view of man's position in the universe. Chinese religion virtually sanctions suicide under certain circumstances. Christian religion absolutely discountenances it under all circumstances. Again, our view of the duty of forgiving injuries will depend largely on our religious attitude. In the Hongkong Government Schools children are taught on the highest authority appealed to, viz., that of Confucius, not to forgive. Some one asked Confucius: "What do you say concerning the principle that injury should be recompensed with kindness?" The Master said: "With what then will you recompense kindness? Recompense injury with justice, and kindness with kindness." Another "Master" has taught: "I say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that despitefully use you and persecute you, that you may be the children of your Father in Heaven; for He maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Do the Shanghai ratepayers really wish for a school system in which on all points, where both Jesus Christ and Confucius have spoken, the sayings of the former shall be ruled out of order as not permitted for Chinese children to learn, while the teaching of the latter shall always be accepted by the school authorities, and expounded by the teacher as a sound basis of training for the young in morals and philosophy? Do they wish all references to the sacrifices of the Bible to be forbidden, and any number of references to sacrifices offered to ghosts, and hills, and what not to be tolerated? I cannot conceive that they do, but if they do, let them not call this teaching "secular," for that is just what it is not.

The truth is Confucianism and Christianity both deal with many of the questions which, whether we call them sacred or secular, are questions on which men will think and speak religiously. Take the opening sentence of the Trimetrical Classic which deals with man's birth. It treats the question morally: "Men at their birth are by nature radically good." Christianity treats the same question morally also: "Behold I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." The two views are diametrically opposite, but neither the one nor the other is a "secular" view. Both are moral, and the morality of both is intimately connected with religion. In my humble judgment it is not desirable for European communities in China to open schools where either Christianity or Confucianism is put under a ban. But knowing how fond the Chinese are of representing foreigners as paying tribute to China, and as looking to China for light and leading to counteract their own barbarism, at all events let us not pay this tribute to Chinese pride and self-sufficiency to establish schools in which the Chinese view of every moral, religious and philosophical question is accepted, and in which the Christian view is proscribed. The question of Chinese primary education in Shanghai must come up again sooner or later, even if it is shelved now. I hope the ratepayers will never go farther in the direction of the Hongkong system than to adopt a scheme of "grants in aid." By this means all schools without distinction can be paid according to results of literary knowledge tested by examination, and that may be all right. But the Hongkong Government School system is not one we need wish to see imitated in Shanghai or anywhere else.

I am, &c.,

ARNOLD FOSTER.

Hankow, 13th May.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints, Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London, sold everywhere. (5)

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In your leading article this morning, you give it as your opinion that "there is no practical limit to our taxing power, and the ratepayers, if they liked, could raise the Municipal rates to 40 and 50 per cent. respectively, or even more, and the land tax to 2 per cent. or more."

In 1867 foreign houses paid taxes at the rate of 4 per cent., from 1868 to 1879 they paid 6 per cent.; Chinese houses paid 8 per cent. from 1867 to 1879. Land paid 2 per cent. from 1867 to 1872, and 3/10 of one per cent. from 1873 to 1879.

At a special meeting of Ratepayers held on 12th November, 1879, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. R. W. Little, proposed the following resolution, which was carried by a majority of 65 votes:—"That the Council be recommended to omit Dues on Merchandise in framing the Budget for next year, and to make up any deficiency in Revenue by increasing the Land and House Tax (Native and Foreign), and by making such additions to the License fees as they may consider necessary, provided always that the Tax on Land shall not exceed 4/10th of 1 per cent., on Foreign Houses shall not exceed 8 per cent. and on Native Houses shall not exceed 10 per cent."

Does this not bind the Ratepayers to not exceed these rates, or is it merely a pious opinion with no obligatory effect? Certain it is that dues on Merchandise were reimposed in 1885, and the Tax on Foreign Houses was raised to 10 per cent. for that year. Notwithstanding this, I am of opinion that the ratepayers are limited to these rates, and any increase, for anything except Public Works, cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the Settlement, and for a Police force, would be illegal.

I am, etc.,

BETA.

18th May.

[The provision mentioned by "Beta" as inserted in the above resolution was an instruction to the Council in framing their budget for 1880, and had no permanent force. There is no limitation whatever in the Land Regulations, though a certain ratio between the Land Tax and the House Tax must not be exceeded; that is, the rate on Land must never be more than one-twentieth of the rate on Houses.—Ed.]

Miscellaneous.

THE GEARY ACT.

PROTEST OF THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The following is a literal translation made for us of a copy which has been sent us from the capital of the reply of the Tsungli Yamèn Ministers to the despatch of Colonel Denby, United States Minister at Peking, dated the 4th of July, 1892, with reference to the passing of the Geary Act.

TO H.E. COLONEL DENBY, ETC., ETC.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 4th of July, 1892, stating that your Excellency had received from the Government of the United States the new Act prohibiting Chinese immigration, which had been promulgated everywhere in a circular form and that the said circular contained:—

1.—The notification of the Secretary to the Treasury to the various Customs Superintendents with reference to the passing of the said Act in both Houses of Congress.

2.—The new Act that was passed on the 5th of May, 1892.

3.—The new Act passed on the 6th of May, 1892.

4.—The new Act passed on the 5th of July, 1884.

5.—The new Act passed on the 1st of October, 1888, which Your Excellency sends us in a translated form with the original English copies, all of which referred to the prohibition of the immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States.

In reply we have the honour to state that referring to our records we find that Chinese immigration into the United States was first interdicted in the Succeeding Treaty between China and the United States in the 6th year of H.I.M. Emperor Kuang Hsi's reign on the 15th day of the 10th moon (November 17th, 1880), but that it was not until 1882 that the United States Government took any decided steps in the matter by providing regulations for limiting the number of Chinese labourers entering into the United States. These steps were exceedingly harsh and unjust. However, in 1884, these unjust measures were revised and adjusted and showed an appreciable intention to do what was right, as they did not openly abrogate the treaty. But it was the Act of the 1st of October, 1888, that entirely broke the friendship and harmony that had hitherto existed between our respective countries for so many tens of years. Both this *yamen* and His Imperial Majesty's Envoy at Washington made repeated protests against this violation of treaty obligations; but neither Your Excellency nor the Foreign Secretary at Washington deigned to make any reply to our despatch. Now again we hear of a new Act with nine articles being passed on the 5th of May of this year, as well as the extension by another ten years of the Act of 1884, which is about to expire, all of which upon perusal compel us again to make the following representations to Your Excellency.

We find that in Art. II of the new Act it is stated that: "Chinese will not be permitted to enter the United States nor to reside within the limits of that country. If any Chinese does so he shall immediately be sent back to China. If the investigating officer find that he is a naturalised subject of another Power he is to be sent to that country; but should that country demand a poll tax before allowing the man to enter its territory, then he is, as originally intended, to be sent back in any case to China." We fail to understand whether what is termed "Chinese" in that Article applies only to labourers or whether the term also includes missionaries, students, merchants and tourists, who were not included in the former prohibiting law. By Art. II of the Succeeding Treaty of the 17th of November, 1880, between China and the United States, Chinese such as missionaries, students, merchants and tourists, with their body servants and employees, as well as labourers who had already resided in the United States, are not included in the prohibition, but are allowed to go about or enter the country at their pleasure, in order that they might reap the full advantages of the favoured nation clause. In the prohibitory law of 1884, Art. III also makes it clear in this respect that the law is not to apply to Chinese labourers who entered the country before the 17th of November, 1880, nor to such labourers as might enter the country within ninety days after the date of the operation of the law. As to the classes who are not included in the prohibition so much the more are they exempted by the provisions above stated.

But in the new Act of the 5th of May of the present year the word "Chinese" is used without any distinction, and it also says: "They are not allowed by law either to enter or to remain within the limits of the United States." We should like to know whether "by law" is meant the law that has been agreed upon between our respective countries. Again, Art. III of the new Act states that: "In the event of

any Chinese stopping in the United States he should have some substantial proof of his right to do so; should he not be provided with such proof he shall be punished by the law provided in cases where a man is living within the limits of the country against the statutes of the country." We find that Chinese labourers went to America on the strength of the Burlingame Treaty of 1867 (Tung Chi, 7th year). If the Government of the United States desires, therefore, "substantial proofs" we would refer it to that treaty which is the most substantial of proofs. Or, it might take the Succeeding Treaty of 1880; Arts. II and III are all "substantial proofs" enough. The Government of the United States, at the present day, by its desire not to abide by treaty obligations and by endeavouring by the use of arbitrary force to effect its purposes, has all the appearances of violating the spirit of its own Constitution.

Again there are such words as "arresting, imprisoning with hard labour, and fining" in Art. IV of the new Act. We have the honour to ask your Excellency whether the Government of the United States is in the habit of treating in this unjust and cruel way the labouring classes of other nationalities who visit the United States, and whether they really understand what is meant by the "favoured nation clause." Art. V of the new Act provides that after the passing of the Act any Chinese who may be prevented from landing on United States ground will be allowed to apply to the Courts for redress, but he shall not be permitted to offer bail pending the trial of his case, nor shall the judge be allowed to make any delay in doing so without sufficient reasons for such delay. We find that in the United States, in cases where persons of other nationalities are involved in lawsuits, bail is allowed pending the trial at the Courts. If Chinese be not allowed bail where, we ask, is he to stay when waiting for his trial? Moreover, it is but natural that a judge can not try such cases without some sort of delay. We would, therefore, suggest that the old order of things, in this instance, be resorted to and that bail be permitted Chinese pending a trial of their cases in Court.

Again Art. VI provides that Chinese are to register themselves and take out passports from the Custom-house officers in their locality within one year from the passing of the new Act, when they will then be allowed to stay in the United States. If they fail to register themselves, at the expiration of the year they are to be punished in accordance with the law provided for stopping in the United States against the permission of the authorities. The Custom-house superintendents at the different ports, the deputies, and the military authorities are required to arrest these Chinese at any time and send them to be tried by the Courts, and the Judges will be required to sentence them to be sent back to China in accordance with the provisions of the act. Should any Chinese labourer happen to be in the United States during the operation of the new act, but, owing to sickness or some important affairs have been prevented from registering himself within the time provided for so doing, he shall be allowed to register himself, but he must first procure an American or European to attest the facts for him before being allowed to do so and must pay the various fees provided in the act. If by any mischance his register papers, etc., be lost, burned, or destroyed, he shall be allowed to take out new ones, but the sheriffs' and law fees shall be settled by the investigating judge. Other Chinese who are not labourers shall also be allowed to take out papers, but no fees will be charged. With reference to this Article, as Chinese labourers are scattered all over the United States and as they naturally are not all of them acquainted with English or English letters, and as

Consuls from this country are stationed in only a few ports of the United States, if they are to be forced to take out papers of registration we would suggest that still another year be granted them in order that time may be given them so that they may all know the circumstances of the case. Otherwise by these poor men being arrested and tried and being made to suffer unlooked-for calamities, not only will this be undeserved by the Chinese labourers, but we fear that the local authorities will have everlasting trouble in dealing with them. Moreover something more will thus be added to what has been provided in the Articles of the Succeeding Treaty of 1880. As to Articles VII, VIII, and IX they concern the measures of the United States Treasury; but as compared with the regulations of the Treasury promulgated on the 6th of December, 1884, these new Articles, to say the least, are simple contradictions of the former ones. We have gone carefully through the nine Articles of the new act comparing them with former treaties and regulations and find them to be exceedingly unjust, and would therefore have the honour to request your Excellency to memorialise the President of your Government asking him to command Congress to agree upon some other line in order that they may do things in accordance with International Rights, and the courtesy that should be due to two nations.

Again, upon reference, we find that when the Congress of the United States passed the Bill of the 5th of July, 1884, on 1st December of the same year your former President sent a message to Congress to the following effect: "The clauses in the Succeeding Treaty entered into between our country and China with reference to the limiting of the numbers of Chinese entering the United States seem to me to require further reconsideration as they are against the spirit of treaty rights and obligations." The said President of the United States certainly exercised his prerogative in bidding Congress to reconsider their determination to break the treaty. But as for the new act under discussion it really contains even more clauses in which the spirit of the former treaties has been broken. It also takes along with it the extension of the act of 1884 and 1882 which, with reference to the prohibition and limiting of the immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States, went so far as even at one time to touch the dignity of our Envoy to your country, and his suite. This was when in 1886 the Chinese Envoy to the United States, on his arrival at San Francisco, was refused by the Customs Superintendent permission to land until his Excellency had shown to him his credentials to the President of the United States. We regret to have to be compelled to give it as our opinion that such rules have the effect of injuring both the fair name of the United States as well as the friendship between our respective countries. We have the honour, therefore, to request that the Government of the United States will reconsider this as derogatory to the dignity of China owing to the unjust treatment of her subjects, and that your Excellency will be good enough to transmit in a memorial to the President of the United States our strenuous protest against the new or Geary act which your Excellency has been good enough to hand us and to which this is a necessary reply.

(Sd.) Prince CH'ING and the
Ministers of the TSUNG LI YAMEN.

[L. S.]

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FROM ICHANG TO CHUNGKING
BY LAND.

It is so generally the custom for people going from Ichang to Chungking to travel by the great Yangtze river, that in starting by land, on the 23rd of March last, we felt as if we were doing something original. We were a party of 17, including our little Szechuan pony, and the dog Jack, a most important member of the *cortège*, for as he is a long-haired Shantung terrier, a kind unknown in the West of China, where he passes for that mythical animal, so often depicted on Temples, the Lion Dog, we rely upon him to keep the crowds in good humour, and occupy their minds with that puzzling question, "Has he got eyes or not?" a question never quite settled in any place before we pass on to another. A. and I, acting in that topsy-turvy fashion the Chinese think inherent in foreigners, just as we think it in them, walked all the first day, placing the boy in the post of honour in the chair, and the cook on horseback. For we were really anxious these two should not knock up, and after several days' rain the mud was better met by European boots than Chinese shoes. The mud indeed was trying, and as so often after rain the sun yet more so, making us the more rejoice in a new kind of orange, *hsiang kan* or fragrant, twice the size of the ordinary orange, with a very thick rhinoceros sort of skin in wrinkles. It was full of juice inside, and distinctly had the three flavours, sweet, sour, bitter. We did not detect anything of the fourth, the salt flavour which the Wenchow oranges are said to combine with the other three. But it was a great deal nicer, besides being three times their size. A Temple perched on the top of a precipitous hill rather tempted us to diverge from the main path, and this was yet more the case the second and third days, on both of which the *Jün Tai Kuan* or Cloud Terrace Temple, far higher, stood out as a conspicuous landmark. But with a journey of 600 miles in prospect, mostly on foot, and over several ranges of mountains, we did not feel resolution enough to throw in a few more days' excursions to the tops of isolated peaks, and we were the more glad we had not, for our road always made for the top of the highest range in sight, and was constructed much as if we were India-rubber balls that for every descent must at once bound up as high again, and *vice versa*. Indeed if one did not know to the contrary one would think it had been laid out with a keen eye to view points.

Down from our first water parting we descended, with isolated white peaks standing out picturesquely to our left, to Kaohaiyen, a quaint old-fashioned village with an avenue of exceptionally fine old willows with really enormous trunks by the sides of the stream we had followed down; which from here flows on to Itu, a great trade centre on the Yangtze below Ichang, to which all the rivers we crossed for many days proceeded, combining as they went along. So that we sighed, Why, oh, why did we not come up the river from Itu by a gentle rise instead of climbing up and down all these very precipitous mountain ranges? But there is no road that way, and all the opium caravans that come this land route instead of by the great river, in order to avoid the duties levied on the river, climb heavily laden over these mountains. We met two in a day sometimes, and as a rule they seemed to consist of 60 or 70 loads, of about a hundred-weight each, worth about £40 sterling. But besides the original carriers of the loads, who march along behind with an eye to the safety of the opium entrusted to them, there were always great numbers of temporary substitutes—for everything is sweated out in China. This made a great many more than 70 in a caravan, not to speak of the important-looking, well-to-do men, who sometimes walked, sometimes were carried in chairs, looking after the whole.

We wandered pleasantly up our next ravine, till at a sudden turn, just after I had mounted our little pony unfortunately, the road went up some of the steepest flights of steps possible to ride up. Indeed all but West of China people would probably pronounce it impossible. Our little pony, however, never turned a hair, nor panted, only paused in a sensible way at the end of the various zig-zags, and once or twice in the middle. Then when the ascent became gradual again, he gave me a great surprise. A little stream of water passed across the road in rather a deep gutter, and having considered it for a second, down went the pony on both knees to drink the more comfortably, whilst off I slipped in a great hurry, not knowing what was going to happen next. I had ridden astride a Chinese saddle on our way to Tibet last summer, but a European man's saddle was yet a novelty with its slipperiness, and nothing to prop you in behind or before. We had, however, preferred it for this trip as being so very much lighter, and less likely to chafe the pony's back. From the plateau at the top it was that we first began to see the Cloud Terrace to the left with its summit temple commanding everything, and where the Boy says: "Thomas, one of your people, is buried." We longed to go to the top and hear all about St. Thomas, but it would have taken a whole day, and just then lovely evening lights were beginning to make the scene before us one of the not-to-be-forgotten pictures of our journey. For as we descended on to the little hamlet of the Diamond Plateau, we saw it in its slight hollow, framed by hills or either side, and behind running right across the picture a long range of snowy mountains—so near that we got round it the next day, and looking all the more white and beautiful for the delicate saffron evening sky against which it stood out.

It was a calm, lovely picture, quite perfect of its kind, and the recollection is the more agreeable because the little inn of the Diamond Plain, if not quite like Mrs. —'s as A. at once declared, mentioning the best boarding-house in Shanghai, was at least clean, and quiet, and airy. And what can one ask for more, except a table in one's bed-room, and a table to dine on outside? And there were both, shining with polish, too, with benches to sit upon in the same shining state of perfection. "Oh, Hupeh is evidently the province to travel in," we exclaimed, recalling the Szechuan fashion of always placing all nuisances, pigsty included, as close as possible to the best room, so that it should be impossible there to draw one breath of untainted air. But whether Hupeh, away from the mountains is so delightful, not knowing we cannot say, only our boy and cook, both Hupeh men, said: "It is always so in Hupeh."

Next day the great event was suddenly catching sight of a bird with apparently something tied to its tail. Then another and another, all with these preternaturally long tails, and as we got nearer we became aware the little wood was all alive with Reeves' pheasants, steering their long tails in and out among its branches. The fruit trees, all in full blossom, were lovely, and the way was sprinkled with violets, white and purple, and large but scentless. There were also many varieties of birds flying about as we went up a long valley between two ranges of snowy mountains, and over three passes, 3,200, 4,350, and 4,200 feet high as the aneroid made them. And for luncheon we ate a delightful mixture of fresh oranges and melting snow. But alas! and alas! the little pony lost two shoes, and it seemed the groom, the sturdiness of whose legs is only equalled by his stupidity, had never understood my directions to him to bring more shoes, which perhaps is not wonderful, seeing that I chiefly trusted to pantomime, which no Chinese seems ever to understand. And of course he had never thought of it for himself. And now we were told no shoes

were to be got nearer than Lichuan, for "the ponies in these parts are so good, they never want shoes." But whatever the ponies may be, the people, where we stopped that night, seemed all foolish together. After a great many vagaries, one of them presented Jack with a cash, and seemed quite surprised the dog did not care about it. Possibly they had seen some performing animals, and had had to pay for them, and so thought it only right to pay for the pleasure of seeing this lion dog, who had got no eyes! The old, never-ending discussion began, and we went to bed in a barn, the inn being already full when we arrived. Next day we had a regular Sunday walk down the long ravine, the distance seeming so short now the path was always down, and the descent so gradual, we could hardly believe we were covering so much ground. But in the afternoon we climbed up till we got on to one of those *cols*, which are a special feature of this journey, necks of land sufficiently high up to command far-reaching views of what seems almost like a sea of mountains or either hand. And amongst the special pictures, one hopes indelibly imprinted on the memory, must ever remain a confused gallery of pictures of range beyond range of mountains stretching far away till finished off in the distance by snowy peaks, that look low, yet must one knows be high from the amount of snow. Then came scenery like that round an ideal German Bath, all kinds of trees in profusion, firs, cuninghamias, what looked like chestnuts, but the Boy called them mahogany, roses like trees for height, like hedges for general luxuriance, honeysuckles, and so on till we descended upon the Rasselas-like happy valley of the Four Ferries (*Sz-tu-ho*). Precipices girdle it round, the descent is steep, and the ascent on the other side yet steeper; the river is deep, and blue, and fast flowing, to Itu of course again, and the vegetation luxuriant in the extreme; and as much as possible then it was in flower. We plucked great branches of flowers as we passed up and up to a little hamlet with magnificent views on all sides. But next morning the ascent before breakfast seemed just as long and steep, as if we had never climbed the night before, and then we passed into a pleasant region of uplands, well-wooded, and with blue shadows, such as one sees in Scotland, of which indeed it greatly reminded us. Here and there were large farmsteads, where a whole clan lives together, thus avoiding the loneliness of English country life, as also the insecurity. How it works, and whether there is some natural law, by which no family ever increases beyond a certain number, or when the moment comes that some members have to go out into the world to seek their fortunes, and how it is decided, I do not know. But it is obvious that the Chinese plan leads to a great deal of pleasant sociability, and as it is always the oldest man whose authority is (nominally) absolute this must lead to a certain continuity of régime, very different from what it would be, if, as with us, a young eldest son every now and then became the head. It also leads to the erection of very large and very beautiful homesteads with generally a beautiful temple near at hand. The little town, where a comparatively small duty is now exacted from the opium caravans, seemed very crowded and much excited to see us, turning out *en masse* to do so. But after passing through it we got on to our pleasant uplands again, always at over 4,000 ft. above the sea, sometimes close on 6,000 ft.

There was rain and thunder at night and in the morning, but we went on, twice up 2,000 ft., coming down again at once, and the descents so slippery with the rain, that I am ashamed to say my thick English boots without nails simply would not stand up on them, and I had to be carried. Then up again to about 4,500 feet; all this without even a pause on the level. It was

a pretty sight to watch a wedding party behind us winding up and down these mountain sides, seven men carrying flags, seven or eight ponies with red cloth saddles, a red state umbrella carried by itself, two chairs, and music, which last sounded quite nicely in the mountains. They were going to fetch the bride, we were told, but our last sight of them was sad. For encountering an opium caravan one of the wedding party was saucy, and a free fight ensued, branches being torn off the trees, whilst all the cavaliers now mounted stood huddled together on a hill, declaring they knew nothing about it, instead of dashing in to the rescue. Meanwhile, one at least of the wedding party was carried off prostrate and bleeding, and the opium caravan with its heavy carrying poles was having it all its own way.

The descent to the Yehsan river was exceptionally fine; the precipices of dark grey rock were at least 400 feet high sheer down to the green river below, which was crossed by a very high, very solid stone bridge, about the building of which by one Kang, a rich man, in the reign of Tao Kwang (1821-1851) there was a long inscription. Before descending these final precipices we had one most striking view, to my mind, of mountain tops, chiefly conical, with a river, possibly the river to which we were descending, in the distance running straight at us as if from the uttermost recesses in a deep gorge. The scene was very wild and rugged, with an element of mystery in it. Then just looking a little the other way, smiling hills, distant precipices, and the next gorge of the river dark, with the gleam of water shining at the bottom, fruit-trees like beautiful pink and white bouquets brightening the scene every here and there. We thought we were going to spend the night, as we always tried to do, at a lonely inn, but there was a village just beyond it, and the people were rather troublesome in their curiosity. What was particularly annoying was that our room was partly boarded over at the top with loose dirty boards, and when we closed the door, all who could rushed up ladders into the rafters to look down, or on to these loose boards above us, staring down at us, and covering us and our dinner with dust. This had to be stopped, so we opened the door again. But I got so tired of the people I went outside to walk up and down the road in the moonlight, though certainly we had had quite enough walking, for the little pony with only two shoes, and so many miles yet to go, had to be spared a good deal. Even in the moonlight, however, a growing crowd followed me staring and giggling, till impatiently I remonstrated. On which a man stepped forward as spokesman: "We are nothing but mountain people," he said, "and anything like this we have never seen before; so we do want just to look." On this it was impossible not to show oneself off, answering beforehand all the questions I knew they would otherwise ask; on which they laughed merrily, quite delighted. But we really wanted to go to bed some time or other, and so far I had not been able to wash at all except just my face and hands, which after a long day across mountains is hardly satisfactory. So now we tried the expedient of being exceedingly polite, and wishing them all goodnight. After this had been repeated two or three times, the door being shut after each good night, the people dispersed, some each time taking the hint and going away. But alas! it seemed some were going to sleep up above us, and as there was nothing to prevent their staring down at us as much as they liked over the ends of the loose planks I had to wait till A. had undressed comfortably by candle-light, and then put the candle out, and, as so often before, go to bed in the dark. Certainly a man has great advantages in travelling. When I see A. stepping forth to a luxurious warm bath

with coolies to dash buckets of cold water over him as he finishes, I do envy him a little, all my bathing having to be personally conducted, and in privacy, which it takes always so long to obtain, even when attainable.

On the 29th of March we walked till breakfast time through heavy rain, rather to A's indignation, as he thought we had much better have stayed longer in bed, and rested till the rain left off. When every one was wet, the coolies were piteous about the necessity of stopping to dry their clothes, so we waited till an early lunch, and then on through country like a pleasure garden, rather Japanese in its style. Underground streams made the ground fall in circular hollows, or in depressions just as it does in the Mendip at home, only on a much larger scale, and there were curious abrupt little hills, looking rather artificial, and a great variety of fruit trees in flower, and most beautiful cunninghamias in great profusion, again and again producing the effect of being planted to shield some gentleman's park from public gaze. Then there were more temples, and wayside shrines, and after two or three days of this sort of country, only broken by another very pretty ferry with many pink peach trees, and cattle crossing, and a big stream pouring out quite green from a large limestone cave, we descended to a region of huge camellias, and tea oil trees, and thus passed from the grey vertical strata we had been travelling through to red Szechuan earth, which made a really gorgeous picture as first seen through a break in the breezy hills, all glowing in the sunshine, but which culminated in a particularly dirty little town, too dirty and too crowded to think of eating in. The streets in this town and in several others on the border of the two provinces of Hupeh and Szechuan were quite covered over, dark and dirty and malodorous in consequence. But the ferry across the Ching or Clear River was again very pretty; the hills down towards Shihnan, the first walled town we had come near, and which after all we did not go to, being specially eccentric in shape. We saw a fine view of the city in the distance, as we climbed up the opposite hill, and then on through the moonlight to a more decent sort of inn than the night before, where it was kept by an opium smoker, and he and his wife, etc., had all to pass in and out of the hole left to us to get to theirs. But we had to travel a long way through the moonlight, for the inn we had meant to stop at was all full of an opium caravan. The views from above down upon the Clear River were very fine, and there were one or two ideal-looking farmhouses on its banks, which we admired—and passed on! Ever since we spent one night last summer at the most picturesque little town I ever saw I have thought pictures best to look at.

Some women pilgrims from the adjacent town of Shihnan were also staying at our inn and took a great interest in us. And the next day we saw the temple on the mountain some 3,000 or 4,000 ft. above us, to which they were going. It must be a grand look-out. We ourselves went about 350 ft. down to a stream, and then 2,000 ft. up a very steep hill, from the top of which a most glorious view burst upon our astonished gaze. The mountain we were on descended by foothills well wooded to a river hidden in the usual gorge, and on the other side rose by a series of terraces to a steep flat-topped mountain, the Rock Slab Mountain (*Shih Pan Tung*), apparently ending in precipices rather to the right of the middle of our view, where there was a valley running about straight away from us, and apparently all shut in by white precipices shining in a glory of sunshine till we lost sight of it in golden haze. Away to the right stretched a range of pyramidal hills all cut sheer down from summit to base, therefore turning flat precipices shining white to the sunshine and

to us. The scene seemed to recall some allegorical picture of the Mansions of the Blest, and that one where in the picture St. Peter would be bending over from the flat-topped mountain to help weary pilgrims, who had painfully ascended from terrace to terrace, whilst behind in the haze of golden glory would be the dwelling of the angels. One almost seemed to see their wings shining through the haze. But we saw our road going to the very top of the flat-topped mountain, and when, after being pelted in a very rowdy village on the descent, we at last got up the 3,000 feet of the opposite side, 5,000 ft. from the sea, we found there only the gateway and wall, that marked the old boundary of the province of Szechuan, and beyond moorland, that in our case but too quickly gave place to a sort of valley shut into which the sun felt very hot. Next day it was hotter still, and very oppressive, with distant thunder, that never came nearer. One of the coolies had a fight with one of his substitutes about pay. The substitute boxed his ears. He called his substitute's mother dreadful names. They were both from the same town, which made it worse. In a second all our men had thrown down their loads, and were flying down the hill to join in the fight. As we had just passed through a little village, I thought, of course, A., who was behind, had been attacked, and he came hurrying up to learn what had been done to me. Meanwhile our cook, the real fighting man of our party, had rushed in to have his innings, just as ignorant as either of us as to what had really occurred. Whatever it was we felt sorry for the poor substitute, overpowered by the members of our party, we at last succeeded in stopping the tail-pulling, and cudgelling, but not before the poor man's face was all bleeding. Some ten miles further on we came to a wayside house, two venerable-looking Chinamen sitting in the seat of justice, and the whole party had to go in. It was decided our coolies were in the wrong. And I was delighted to hear that such as insult as they had offered to the man's mother could not be atoned for by money. They had publicly to *kotow* and apologise. Meanwhile I was busy photographing some very nice-looking very smart country women outside, one actually with reddish brown hair, extraordinary in a Chinese. Up on the top of the mountains we had found the people with very round rosy faces, the women's feet not deformed, and their heads bound with just the same loose voluminous white turbans the Lolo women we saw last year wore. So that we were inclined to think perhaps some families of the Miaotse, or aborigines, not so very long ago driven out of possession of these parts, might perhaps have survived and multiplied in the high ground.

Descending upon Lichuan, our first real city, we came in sight of so many mountains it seemed as if one never could learn to know them apart one from another. They were like long-shaped fir cones cut in half, and thus just of the shape of which the greatest number could be crowded together. This was to the north and northeast of Lichuan. To the west we saw the lofty range, that I knew at once must be the present boundary of the two provinces, and to the south there were others, occasionally crowned by temples. Thus Lichuan lies in a high up plateau crowded in by mountains, if we can call plateau what is after all all hills. But here occurred our first mobbing, the more unfortunate as most of our coolies came from Lichuan. The cook had as we thought very imprudently engaged rooms for us in an inn outside the walls, and evidently not the best. To make it worse, it had an entrance back and front, and the room assigned to us had three large windows. So often we had no windows at all, it seemed particularly unfortunate we should actually have three here. For in poured a howling mob, and the windows were at once a sea of faces,

We thought it best to bolt the door of the room, setting our soldier coolie on guard over it. And the only thing to do with the windows seemed to be to close the shutters and wait inside in the darkness, hoping the crowd would go away when there was nothing to see. But then there were eyes and fingers at every crack, and the room was all cracks, and the people coughed to attract our attention and called to us to come out, whilst to judge by the sounds, but one never can do this in China, there seemed to be fierce fighting between some of them and our coolies. Presently A. went out and tried to reason with them, telling them if it was only himself, they should be free to come into his room and see him all the time, but they knew themselves it was not proper to look into women's apartments. They seemed too low and rude a crowd for reasoning, and then he went to the landlord. And there were one or two furious onslaughts and then as many or more men as were driven out from before came in from behind. And the landlord said he was powerless. Once they broke the shutters open, and A. really frightened them, rushing out and asking who was trying to steal our things, and saying he would have the thieves arrested and taken to the *yamen*. This was an excellent idea, and quieted them for a little while. But then it all began again. And meanwhile our combative cook, getting ready our dinner in the midst of all the hurlyburly, was evidently with difficulty putting a restraint upon himself. We had to light a candle to dine by, and this let Bedlam loose again. It was our first really hot day, and we were very tired, but it was evident there was to be no rest for us that evening. Then just as in a very disconsolate state we were going to bed, between twenty and thirty very smartly dressed women actually came to call upon us, introduced as it were by a Christian from Wanhien, who was on a visit to her relations. She came in shaking hands very affectionately at once, and sitting down to talk, as if she were our dearest friend, whilst she pronounced the people very bad people, and said she was going away again directly, but whether she was a real Christian or not we did not know, for she would talk of the London Mission at Wanhien, whereas it is really the China Inland. There were no seats to offer the other women, it was very late, and the noise pretty great, so after we had admired their large hanging silver earrings, and they had taken stock of us, as it were, they went away again, and then out with the lights and to bed. But there were fingers feeling—feeling at the cracks, and rude coughs and noises for hours after that. Next day we were off early, and it was from the open country beyond we saw the sun rise over Lichuan, but the general appearance of the town was as if it had long ago set. All the hazy temples looked dilapidated and the inhabitants had a decidedly opium eating air. And worst of all there were no horse shoes to be had. But the little pony still trotted bravely on with shoes on its two fore feet. It is rice that specially flourishes round Lichuan, and the reflections in the paddy fields were very lovely all that day. There was a thunderstorm in the evening, but nothing like so magnificent as what we had a night or two before, and we took refuge in a school house, where the master delighted A. by his very educated Chinese. But then came the question of putting up for the night again. Every one seemed agitated, and kept hurrying on in front, as if not wanting to be questioned, and meanwhile we never stopped! Yet every one was complaining of not feeling well, and there were the barrier mountains in front, and nothing now visible between us and them but one of those large isolated farmhouses, of which we had seen so many. There was a network of rice fields in front of it, the whole river here being spread

out over the fields, and there with a screen of gnarled willows before it the old farmhouse stood raised on a little platform, looking down over the waste of waters. Could it be possible that we were going to ask hospitality of a private house? It seemed so, for there was the Boy, coming back from the door to greet me. "Come in quickly, Mississ. No man must see you. My have say all a mistakey, you no belong woman, you one man." "But why is that? Why did you say I was a man?" "This belong old fashion Chinese inn—no can have one woman. The last inn, say no got any room, because no will have one woman. So my go on very fast, and say you one man. The people no savee. Only come in quickly now." Would a stricter moralist have thought it necessary to repudiate the falsehood, and explain? It was late and we were tired, and I went quickly—into the inner room. Then the Boy began to explain further. According to him it is in China the height of impropriety for a man and woman in travelling to share the same room. When a Chinese mandarin travels, his wife goes into the women's quarters with the other woman. Unfortunately in these inns there was no women's quarter, so at Lichuan, where it seems the difficulty had begun, the Boy had said if the landlord would give me another room, I would occupy it, but there had been none for me; the last inn had refused us outright, and this being a regular old-fashioned inn and farmhouse, the Boy had felt quite sure it would do likewise, if it knew. All this was a new idea to us. And as we saw all the women of the household taking peeps at us from a window over the buffalo stable opposite, we fancied their suspicions had been aroused, and that they knew I was a woman. All across the mountains there had been great wondering as to what I was, and I had often heard the country people beseeching the coolies to tell them. When I sat in the chair in my long fur coat, and A. rode the pony, they had no doubt at all I was a man, and a mandarin, and he my outrider, and they used to ask him about me in this spirit, and in one village all stood with bated breath whilst I was carried by. But with the fur coat, which is greatly worn by mandarins, my dignity departed, and on foot or on horseback I was altogether an anomaly. The hair seemed to be the hair of a woman, but then the feet were surely the feet of a man! Next day, however, our falsehood was revealed, for it poured pretty well all day—the rain had streamed in on A.'s bed during the night, and wet most of his things—one of the coolies was very ill with cold, the cook pretty bad, A. ditto, and we settled to stop the day. And it being so chilly we were but too thankful to leave our very draughty damp rooms, and go and sit in one of the family's rooms in the farmhouse part, where a fire of chuff and shavings on the floor made a great smoke and a little warmth, and where all the huge family interviewed as by turns, as we turned over picture papers. The men of the family had a most lively game of cards going on, and all our coolies likewise settled to cards. But the Yi King which, as the head of the house said, was the foundation of all wisdom and is one of the most difficult Chinese Classics, was also being read. This rather delighted me, just as it did in the boat coming down to find our coolies and some junk owners, going down with us, all amusing themselves with puzzles I had always known as Chinese, but never before seen in China, in especial that complicated cross puzzle made roughly out of bits of bamboo.

The view from our "House on the Marsh" is one of the least effaceable recollections of our trip. Either the rising or the setting sun made such beautiful stains of colour on the flats of water in front, that looked all the more intense seen through the screen of just budding willows, and, yet more so if one stood by the old-world fire-

place with a kettle hanging from the rafters over the middle of it, and all the coolies sitting round, their faces lit up by fine Rembrandt effects from the flames. But we had to shut all doors and windows and turn in by candle light, and very cold and draughty was it.

Next day, 5th April, we walked about 5 miles up to 5,600 ft. before breakfast, with lovely views back over Lichuan and its hills. Then began a new piece of our journey. A network of precipitous glens with strange outstanding rocks, very picturesque but horribly fatiguing to clamber up and down. The staircase called after the Primal Divinities of Earth and Heaven, portrayed as man and woman, *Lao Tu T'i*, 600 ft., was the steepest staircase we had yet gone up. There even the chair found it impossible to carry any one. There was breezy moorland after that for a time, and then, just as it was darkening in, a very steep descent to a river. There was a deaf and dumb coolie in our party, a very good-humoured fellow, whom everyone seemed to like, and I noticed the head coolie pointing out to him a precipitous watercourse scored white on the opposite mountain side. Wondering why he thought it worth while to point this out, I took out my glasses to look, and to my horror found it was not a watercourse, but our road for next day. However, after that we had a great stretch of moorland, capital riding. But alas! there a third shoe disappeared! And the little pony was now indeed to be pitted, there was sleet, then rain, and we all felt very cold, especially our Lichuan coolies, who understanding it would be warm in Szechuan had left all their warm clothes behind them for next winter, so hurried on without stopping all day. We passed three iron mines, and a desolate mining village, that turned out in great crowds to look at us, but was perfectly civil. Then up another 1,000 ft.—we had come down quite that previously—again along moorland, and then at last there lay the Yangtze below us, which we had crossed just a fortnight before on first starting from Ichang. But then we had to descend over 4,000 ft. almost in a breath, being caught by darkness before we reached our inn, but having first seen some very tall, stately white flowers shining through the twilight. Poppies! opium! the curse of China in flower at last. We had passed innumerable plantations not even in bud yet in the highlands. Next morning it still seemed a very long way to the river bank, through tangles of sweet-scented yellow rape at least 2 feet over my head, blue-leaved poppies with white flowers that just reached my lips; by bearded barley, orange trees, etc. The effect of the white poppies far surpassed my expectations. They looked like lilies in the distance, so fair, so frail, so white.

Then began the little dog's triumphal progress. People had enjoyed seeing him everywhere. But here they really revelled in turn. Mothers brought out their babies, who cooed with delight, boys danced backward down the street before him clapping their hands. Not the most advanced opium-smoker but his pallid face relaxed into a smile at catching sight of Jack, and everywhere we moved to a chorus of "Lion Dog! Lion Dog!" and general happy smiles. I could not but recall how, in that town too dirty to dwell in, the crowd had surveyed us, and at last one boy had said: "Well, the dog is good-looking;" then felt all that his speech implied, and looked confounded. But we had again and again heard people admiring the pony's condition, and saying, "At least foreigners know how to take care of animals," so he was well satisfied, and I was too, being again asked to sell little Jack, whom the people thought we must be taking to market, or why did we take him along the roads with us. A Taoist priest had even come down from his temple to ask that the dog might be presented to it. So we felt

that at least our animals were appreciated, whatever we might be. At last amidst a shouting crowd we reached the Yangtze, and after half-an-hour's bargaining secured a boat to land us the other side of Chungchow; for after their experience at Lichuan none of our Chinese had any fancy for taking us through another town unnecessarily. The pony meanwhile hurried on by land to get shoes in Chungchow at last. And there our land journey might perhaps as well have ended, on the 7th of April and 16th day from Ichang. For the next 213 miles in six days were rather a strain. Not but that it was very pretty coming away from Chungchow, till the ravine we were ascending became wilder and wilder, and we stopped for the night at a wayside inn over which the stars shone with extraordinary brilliance. Next day we passed along one of the *cols* with wide-reaching views, but now the hills we saw were all cultivated, up to their very tops. Every hill seemed crowned by a chain of fortifications to which to flee for refuge in time of danger, and the hills were of that curious shape one sees in sacred pictures by the early Italian masters. But the feature of the country round Chungchow is always its beautiful groves of bamboos, and very cool and refreshing as usual we found the air that came through them.

Then for two days we diverged from the main road, and tried a short cut, which as often as not led us round three sides of a poppy field, and all our way became one great gigantic flower show. Sometimes there were purple poppies of the beautiful purple of the iris. But these were only occasional. Then we would come to whole fields of pink and white poppies of all shades of delicate pink. And extremely lovely the effect of these was, especially if grown in alternate rows with the pure white poppies, or together with the long-bearded barley. Often the poppy-fields were bordered by the sweet-scented rape, and again and again we would come to fields of beans all in flower, or of peas, and Chinese peas are only occasionally white, more often resembling the vari-coloured sweet peas of our gardens. Then again we would come on poppies of crimson and black. These would have petals with extremely serrated edges. And then again we would see crimson poppies. These last, if looked up to against the blue sky, had a very glowing effect. And then a bed of mauve poppies made another pleasing variety. Hardly any less than four feet in height with blue-green leaves, and buds whose curves alone indicated the perfection of vigour; they all grew in rows about two feet apart, carefully mounded up and weeded. But in amongst the poppies we came upon little towns looking just as uncared for and unhealthy, as the poppies did the opposite. Towns whose temples were all decaying, towns all in the dark, with their streets either matted over, or regularly roofed over, with their whitewash (white?) all defiled, the plaster peeling off their mud walls, the laths sticking out broken, green slime oozing down from the broken mats across the roadways, and every vile smell and noisome abomination kept in preserve as it were. It seems always market day in Szechuan, and these little towns would be so full of people buying and selling it seemed impossible for one to get in. Yet we never could find anything to buy. And they would turn out in their thousands after us, running noisily along in the clumping Chinese fashion, that is in itself so offensive, and yelling and laughing and tumbling over one another, and into the ditches, and beating down the crops quite regardless of their owners' feelings.

This was all very well when they did not pelt us. But they did sometimes. And in one town out of the crowd came a really well-dressed man and seized hold of my foremost chair-coolie—I was always carried through the towns—

crying out: "You said it was a friend of yours." The coolies offered resistance. Before that I had been vainly urging them to carry me faster, they had appeared to be waiting for something. But A. happily sprang forward, and seized the well-dressed man. To his surprise the latter showed fight. And then all the people on the bank above us began to pelt, throwing rather better than usual too. A. was hit in several places. Our fighting cook was hit, but I believe flatters himself he gave quite as good as he got. Even the decidedly non-fighting boy's pugnacious instincts were roused. "Only I thought it would be so dreadful for you, Missisy," he said afterwards. So he did not fight. As for me I honestly own I never once looked behind, having a great regard for my eyes, when any earth throwing begins. And the coolies now hurried me away with a will since A. had dragged off their assailant by his pigtail. Several of the onlookers being unpleasantly hit now told our party the whole thing had been got up by the well-dressed man and one or two more, well-known in the place, and regular bullies, who had distributed cash amongst the crowd to get us pelted, simply out of hatred for foreigners.

At the next town we were again a little pelted. But when we got back to the main road again, travelling along by the telegraph wires, the people were, what we call in China, very civil. In any other country it would be outrageously insolent and ill-mannered. But before we got there we had to sleep one night in one of the most stinking, dirty towns we passed through. We arrived late, so were happily not well seen, and the people there, having a guilty conscience, thought that we were a mandarin, sent to stop them from gambling. So we should have had a quiet night, but for all night long the most dreadful sort of music going on near at hand. It was the kind of music that Wagner might have liked for a *motif*. But the boy said it was horribly wicked, and not a thing even to mention before a lady. As far as I could make out it was incantations over a sick person, not made by any priest, he said, but by the people themselves and with witches and dancing. But he spoke of it with such horror it seemed wrong to question him. It had a weird, wicked sound. But it did not keep us awake! Only whenever I awoke I heard it still going on, and it seemed quite in character with the general look of the place, and the sweet sickly opium smell as we entered the little town. We went away early next morning through a regular thick fog, and directly we escaped from the filth of the town we were in the prosperous-looking, healthy poppy fields again. Then we crossed two ranges of mountains, with caves where the Miaotse lived or were buried in most inaccessible places quite high up on them. These caves are so beautifully cut and squared and well arranged, it is puzzling so primitive a people as the aborigines are supposed to have been ever having made them. It got hotter and hotter, the sun was scorching, the poppies were wide and wide open, and all the burning air seemed heavy with their poison. It was a relief to get into a boat for the last nine miles to Chungking. But there the thermometer was 87°. And instead of finding the cottage on the mountain top we rented just before going away ready built to receive us, as we had ordered, we heard we are not allowed to build there, and the two men who let us the land are to be thrown into prison for having let it to us. It may be all pantomime. But they say the chains were brought to lead them away, also ten soldiers sent to carry them off. And we are English people. And it is the close of the 19th century. But after all China is China to the end: even in what is called an open port.

THE END.

CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH.

In the leading article of a Yokohama paper the other day, upon a proposed emigration to some possible sugar plantations, occurred the following sentence: "The profits to be derived from the work and many interesting particulars about it, were set forth in an admirably clear, well composed letter which appeared in the columns of *The Times* last January." Forty-eight consecutive lines of this "admirably clear, well composed letter" are afterward quoted in the article as an ally to its own argument. The letter is certainly striking enough to warrant comment, not on its own merits but as the object of editorial admiration. As a simple epistle it might be allowed to sink undelayed into oblivion; as one belauded of journalism it demands a more public funeral. With the merits or demerits of the scheme we are not concerned, though on general philanthropic principles we would it were defended from its friends, for the letter where carefully read seems a highly dissuasive encomium on what it fain would puff.

Nor are we actuated by any individual feeling in the matter. We would simply draw attention to what enormities, in spite of common school education, can still be committed in our midst. We are quite willing that principal and accessories in this murder of our mother tongue should escape. We will even point out how they may. *The Times*, since it published the letter as a letter, can plead the usual disclaimer of responsibility wisely printed as a caption in such cases; the writer of the leading article may allege that what won his admiration was the portion of the letter he omitted to quote; while the letter-writer himself, if discovered, shall claim that it was only a letter after all.

Having thus connived at the escape of the criminals we proceed with stern conscience to fall upon the crime. We reproduce the text entire in italics; our comments we insert in Roman type.

It seems inevitable that the wealth which a sugar settlement can develop will come soon to be a matter of general recognition.—It also seems probable that the sense this sentence can develop will come soon to be a matter of general recognition, but not instantly. A moment is needed to take in all the words. A moment for each reader, if the sentence be widely read, means a very appreciable loss of time for the human race. But the bungle here is nothing to the blunder. Why does the writer speak of the recognition, which it is his object to bring about, as seeming inevitable, that is, a thing which cannot be avoided? Why in the name of consistency, to say naught of common sense, should he wish to avoid what he is trying to effect? Does he think to take in a simple public and escape himself? If so, why forewarn them! The astute reader instantly views the scheme with a shade of distrust. When it does, plantations must begin to multiply themselves.—We like life-like metaphor, but why select one that hints disastrously of rabbits and that too, with singular want of tact, about the very land, Australia, where the plantations are to be made? And the movement of expropriation once started—but the plantations were this instant spoken of as precreating their kind and now in the same breath they are referred to as gas! We sincerely trust that this is only the inflation of fancy.—there is no reason to assign any limit to it.—The plantations are becoming alarmingly more and more gaseous!—other than that set by the requirements of the world's market. In other words, the demand will determine the supply, which is true but trite enough to be omitted in the account of an important novelty.—Nor can there be much question that the successful cultivation of sugar carried on under a system which gives employment to so many hands and settles such a proportionately large population on the soil,

will bring in its train the cultivation of other tropical crops. But there is much question whether this half-hazard statement will bring the desired population. Under-conviction and over-wording combine to a milk and water weakness that never yet fired men's hearts to far enterprise. All the resources of a new country are here at command.—This at least is encouraging. The resources seem somehow to have been notified beforehand and now only await the planter's word. In the Cairns district alone, where at present the plantations, including those on the Johnstone and the Herbert,—either the portions of the Johnstone and the Herbert referred to are geographically included in the Cairns district or they are not. If they are, their verbal inclusion here is tautologous; if they are not, it is inadmissible,—could be counted on the fingers of two hands.—Why not “both hands?” Why call in an outsider to keep count? It hints an inadequacy to cope with the number which it is the writer's express object to avoid. There are not less than 2,500 square miles of tropical scrub which wait to be cleared.—It is most pathetic to think of the dumb scrub waiting thus, with self-sacrificial resignation, for its own extermination for the good of man. However, the anticipation of the coming of the prospective planters is the most hopeful sign the writer has yet pointed out. Much of this as it stretches inland toward the rich mineral district of Herberton—this activity ascribed to the scrub is certainly lifelike but not strictly in keeping with the stationary state of body and mind credited to it in the last sentence. But perhaps it intends to be back again where it belongs before the planter arrives—is covered with cedar,—that the scrub should be covered with a tall growth of cedar is, we suppose, possible. We wonder whether it be what the writer meant—of which the timber value alone is not easy to estimate—we should think not, indeed! That “the timber value . . . is not easy to estimate” is a statement that carries conviction of incompetency on its face. We would suggest to the writer, to try to estimate the timber value, in which attempt he might be more successful.—Single specimen trees have been known to yield 20,000 superficial feet.—Why superficial? “Square” feet is an even more technical phrase and a terser one. Besides the choice of a word for its sound is one of the well appreciated details of the literary art. Sounds stick. The word superficial here leaves a ring of superficiality behind it, slight but better avoided.—and 7,000 is an ordinary measurement. Of what? Of single specimen trees or of the collective cedar of the previous sentence? The ellipsis is a trifle too eccentric. They average generally 600 superficial feet to the ton.—What do? The specimen trees or the “cedar”? Grammatically it is the specimen trees, but this is probably not what the writer means, as it is scarcely worth while to average specimen trees, and besides to offer them alone for inspection casts grave doubt on the presentability of the rank and file—and large quantities wait only for the country to be opened in order to be put upon the market.—The cedar, it seems, is not to be left behind by the scrub in devotion to the coming man. But whereas the 2,500 miles of scrub are a unit in the matter, there appears to be division of opinion among the cedars. Besides these there are many kinds of pine, and the silky oak and the bean-tree are also valuable.—Why draw attention by this luke-warm afterthought to the comparative insignificance of the silky oak and the so-called bean-tree? Bathetic postscripts like this standing where one looks for a general climax in the array of argument, give a weak, ineffective look to the whole column. On the Burdeken, at Mackay, at Bundaberg and south of it there exist large quantities of virgin land. Ho! ho! then the other was not virgin after all! The scrub and the cedar have grown there since its abandon-

ment by man. We now understand their more than Christian willingness to be ousted. They are mere squatters and they know it. But why was the district abandoned? Or possibly the writer may be using the word “land” in its more precise sense of soil only, waiting, as he would express it, to be turned up by the plough. But as we have no means of deciding that we are left in the dark as to exactly what he did intend to say. The climate, especially as it leaves the region of heavy rainfall and gets toward the south, though hot, is not unhealthy.—Good heavens! An itinerant climate! What sort of a substitute takes its place when it goes “south”? Or does it leave nothing behind? A country without a climate is as awful a thing to contemplate as a man without a shadow. However, The inhabitants of Mackay even claim for their climate that it is one of the most delightful in the world. They might certainly claim that it was the oddest in the world, though others might doubt its delightfulness. It would seem to be the only instance in nature of an actual void. It should teach some of us who think we are hard off with a changeable climate to be devoutly thankful that we have any climate at all. Nothing appears to be wanted for the development of the country but labour and capital.—And we hasten anxiously to suggest some substitute for a climate, anything, to fill the void when the other “leaves.” If these are allowed to come in unimpeded by prohibitive legislation the future can be scarcely doubtful.—But unluckily it is far more than doubtful, being quite impossible, that anything should come in, unimpeded or impeded, under prohibitive legislation. This sentence touches the depths of hopelessness. At present, as one of the successful planters observed to me, the colony is suffering chiefly from too much fatness of land and no people to use it.—This reminds us of what the little girl said of the uses of pins: “That they had saved the lives of a great many people through not swallowing them,” only that the humour is not so patent in the successful planter's speech, and, couched as it is, deserves quotation marks, unless the writer proposes to father it, in which case we need simply point out its lack of grammar. Upon the coast alone vegetation runs riot over vast areas of fertile soil, and snakes and alligators now disport themselves in solitude.—This must be a scene worth the trouble of tourists to hunt up. The riotousness of the vegetation evidently proved catching to the snakes and alligators whom we had always thought peculiarly sluggish creatures. Possibly the fact that they “disport themselves in solitude” may explain this. For it must take no mean practice to make a snake or an alligator an adept in the art and while still tyros each would naturally prefer to experiment alone.—Where a population as thick as the population of Egypt might subsist—on the sportive snakes and alligators no doubt, easily caught while engrossed in learning to disport themselves.

Here unfortunately the quotation ends. We are given no more of this remarkable—we know not whether to say advertisement or epistle. But we have not omitted in our review a single word of what the paper printed. We trust that we have pointed out a few of the reasons that induced the writer of the article to recognise it as “an admirably clear, well-composed letter.”

PERCIVAL LOWELL.

[Perhaps Mr. Lowell would have been more lenient had he known that the writer of the slip-slop letter which he criticises so justly is a lady.—Ed.]

A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like Bloom of a perfect Complexion; makes the Skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulpholine Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere. (4)

THE SOURCES OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

By THE REV. GILBERT REID, M.A.

VI.

THE SOURCES AS FOUND IN THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

(5) Taking up a few points not included in our examination of the Roman Catholic policy, we now notice the troubles which arise from the medical work. It may seem ungracious, when so much good is being done by the medical missionaries, and such hearty recognition has been given it by some of the leading men of the land as well as by the common people, to refer to any mishaps or to imply any mistakes. But we are sure the more experienced are the ones who know more than ourselves the great need of the highest caution, and how one imprudent or unfortunate occurrence may stir a whole city into a flame of passion. We have already made mention of an incident, how when the late Governor of Shantung died in the presence of a foreign physician, sent by H.E. Li Hung-chang, riots were at once threatened against the resident missionaries, and rumours of foul play ran everywhere throughout the province. It is also generally believed that the riot in 1868 which occurred in Yangchow was hastened by a physician, who put a human foetus in a bottle and allowed it to be seen by the Chinese. A short time ago there also appeared in the papers a reference to rumours set afloat in Nanking by a physician taking out the eye of a lad, which was replaced by a glass eye, while the eye itself was kept in the possession of the physician, until the danger necessitated its return to the lad through the local authority. Such dangers can be understood, when it is remembered that the Chinese have a superstitious fear of being buried without all the organs and parts of the body. The very giving out of pills may be viewed as a scheme with sinister aims, and the cutting off of a man's leg, if he dies from the effects, be a source of annoyance and even peril to the missionary, as we know actually to occur. The use made of the body of a dead man by Shanghai hospitals has become known to the Chinese, and magnified into a stupendous crime. These cases, however, are not frequent, and it is possible for the work to be so conducted that few evils will arise or dangers ensue, and the work will be regarded by all, as it is already by not a few, as one of the most commendable undertakings and greatest charities of the Protestant missionaries.

(6) A sixth and last source of the anti-foreign disturbances is the lack of conciliation and adaptation of some of the Protestant missionaries in their teaching and literature. The reading of these words may raise a furor, and we can only plead for moderation, while struggling ourselves to be cool, calm, and candid. No charge of this kind was brought against the Roman Catholic, owing to the fact that their Christian books are not indiscriminately scattered among people, yea, to secure a copy of them is even a matter of difficulty, and because there is no practice in that Church in China of public preaching or popular discussions. The Protestant policy may seem to many as more in accord with education and enlightenment, but with every good there is a danger of being linked an evil. In the courage of the hour there may be lacking circumspection, and amid enthusiasm there may exist imprudence.

The official advice of the Foreign Office in London to the body of missionaries contains the special specification, “that any endeavours to combat heathen prejudices and superstitions should be conducted with moderation and judgment, and that care should be taken to avoid giving legitimate cause for offence;” whereupon the vigorous

critic from Central China who attacked the views of the Rev. Mr. Ross, comes in with a thrust at Lord Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury: "This is excellent advice, and missionaries have been acting on it all along." Indeed? Is there then, no ground whatever for legitimate complaint? Where can the impression have come from that things are not quite what they should be? Has perfection been reached so quickly in the methods and spirit of conducting the religious Protestant propaganda? If so, the day for confession and humiliation will be needed no more, and we may content ourselves with our present high attainments, magnified by ourselves but as yet unappreciated by many a critic from within and without the lines.

There is a tendency on the part of a few, to savagely condemn the man who ventures to assert a deficiency in the missionary work, and especially if he rushes into print. Because he assumes the rôle of a critic, he is put down as an egotist seeking to be pope over his brethren, and a foe requiring a speedy extermination. But is this the best way to advance the cause of truth and protect the spirit of free scientific investigation? To be sure let there be moderation, as the "official advice" suggests, not only in the whole body of missionaries but especially with him who dares to criticise or hint a flaw. But enough; let us ring up the curtain, and then the last act of the drama, or if false, the comedy.

The slow cool-headed Dr. Faber has said of our Christian literature in China, "Most of these books, as also the greater number of articles in the newspapers put in the hands of the Christians, contain indigestible stones instead of bread." It must be said in all fairness that in the short period of forty years the skill and energy displayed in preparing religious books, amid a multitude of other pressing duties, are worthy of all praise, and bespeak a vitality which is bound to win sooner or later. And yet do all the older missionaries, who have participated in this task of supreme importance and also difficulty, feel quite satisfied with the outcome? Has the ideal been reached; is it even possible with such an unfeeling language as the classical style of China? Believing there are greater possibilities ahead from the labours of the learned devoted leaders of the missionary ranks, we modestly, yea timidly, hint a few blemishes in the literature as it is to-day.

First, there is a failure of adaptation in the undue emphasis laid on the doctrinal outlines, or if you please, the doctrinal foundations, to the extreme neglect of the ethical teachings and the human relations. As we once remarked to an English missionary, when discussing this very point, which he felt inclined to pooh-pooh, there is not the same comparative proportion of ethical and doctrinal teaching which Christ maintained in his teachings on earth. Not that Christ taught no doctrines, or the missionaries in China have taught no morality, but that the due proportion has not been kept. What books teach the duties of the life to be lived now and here to the same degree as the Sermon on the Mount? We know of "The Mirror of Conscience" by a Chinaman to be read in five minutes, and we have heard of a book by Dr. John on the conversion of a dissipated man, but what other books stand out with the same clearness as the more doctrinal explanations? A prominent instructor of divinity students in America remarked: "We have had revivals from the decrees of God and now from the grace of God, but the next revival will be an ethical one, and this is the only kind which will succeed in China with its high ethical teachings of Confucius and Mencius." Has not this failure to adapt Christianity to the Chinese thought been a means for arousing aversion and rejection rather than assent and acceptance? Not that the basis of sound morality is not a sound belief, but that the ethical duties of life are not enlarged on as

Christ taught them in his Sermon on the Mount and the Apostle Paul in his various Epistles. As a missionary, who has prepared several useful books, once said to me: "Nearly every missionary who writes a book must state the whole outline of theology, and does not take up just one main idea of practical use to-day."

Secondly, there is a lack of persuasiveness in presenting even the doctrinal truth in the books which have been prepared. We are inclined to say but little on this, because it seems to our own dullness well-nigh impossible to argue persuasively according to the rules of Chinese literary style. And yet the Chinese are great for asking the *li* of a thing—the reason or principle which all should conform with. The books seem prepared, as if only the book-truth was kept in mind, not as if speaking to a certain audience needing to be led step by step, and always with the need of securing his assent at each point as the argument progresses. Failing to adapt a particular truth to a particular man, there results friction, but the chance of assimilation is gone, and the man remains a sceptic still.

Thirdly, there is too great a lack of conciliation in the mode of presenting the truth. In nearly every book one comes across at least a sentence or two which offends his tastes or his prejudices, and for merely these the book is thrown aside. We have even known of a missionary receiving by mistake several copies of a book, which impressed him as so dangerously offensive, that he hurled them all into the fire rather than inflame the Chinese passions and prejudices. The author of *Defensio Populi* speaks of "that mass of impenetrable darkness that goes under the name of missionary publication in China." We fail to see the force of this extreme indictment, but it proves that at least his aversion has been aroused and his experience is only a sample of many. If one meets an educated Chinaman with intense prejudices against Christianity, how hard it is to find a book which you can be sure will not intensify his prejudices. By this I do not mean no books are prepared fit for distribution, but that the cases supposed is one of deep conservatism and intense prejudice. We value the books by Drs. Martin, Williamson, Nevius, Chalmers, Faber, the Revs. Francis James and Timothy Richard, and many of Dr. John, but who dares to say that amid the great needs of China Christian literature has reached a finality? Are not the splendid attempts of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese an unanswerable proof that something has been lacking?

While the classical language of the books presents great difficulties in attaining to adaptation, persuasiveness and conciliation, there is less excuse for failure when using the spoken language or in imparting the spirit thereof to the Chinese assistants.

The Rev. Mr. Ross asks: "Why should not missionaries abandon this vicious practice of defaming Confucius?" And his critics answer back: "Why should Mr. Ross defame his brethren by asserting that they are guilty of this vicious practice?" What then? Is the discussion closed? Are Mr. Ross and all like him to be henceforth cast out of the Church for committing such an outrageous offence as aiming to tell an unpalatable truth? It is a matter of rejoicing that the spirit of conciliation is growing in the missionary work in China, but we have heard a few missionaries here and there or their trained evangelists speak of Confucius or Confucianism in a way offensive to our own ears, and much more so to the Chinese. Some missionaries refuse to speak of the Sages—or holy men—of China, while in one city an old helper trained by a missionary who allows no Confucian books in the schools, is accustomed to refer to Confucius in language far from decent, and such as even other missionaries are offended thereby. We, too, have heard

of two missionaries in a certain section, who in their younger days at least, told their hearers that Confucius and Mencius were in hell, and we have no reason for regarding this as a fiction of our own fervid brain. Even if the Sages of China are not exactly defamed is this a proof that the explanations given by many of the mutual relations of Christianity and Confucianism are conciliatory? Do not a few actually believe that Confucianism is the biggest obstacle to the progress of Christianity, rather than regard the essential teachings of both as in harmony with each other and the eternal truth of God? Is this not one reason why the *litterati* of China have so often antagonised the missionary and encouraged the more violent opposition of the people?

Few will dispute that the attitude towards other worship than that of God has not been conciliatory. With some it is the worship paid to other spirits; and with others mere idol worship. Very few endeavour to detect the truth hid away in the dross, and explain the truth in its totality in a way to command assent and produce conviction. The mass of native converts excel the foreigner in power to ridicule the senseless idolatry, and a laugh may even be raised, while the heart has failed to detect the actual truth and be mastered by it. The unconciliatory spirit is to preach the bold truth of Christianity whether the hearer hears or whether he forbears; the conciliatory spirit is to detect the truth and the good which exist in all, clearly discriminating them from the error and the bad, and from these as *dada* advance to other truths and the highest good of all. Is not the former method the easiest, and by far the most prevalent? We know one missionary who instructed his students not to speak slightly of temple worship, but no more do we speak of the worship of other spirits as either idol-worship or a practice totally wrong with not so much as a jot of truth or an iota of goodness. Personally we endorse the ideas of the Rev. G. I. Candlin in his now famous paper, "What should be our Attitude towards the False Religions?" He says: "Our right attitude then is one of vigilant conciliation. I use the phrase in distinct and intentional opposition to any possible idea of compromise, which is, in reality, an absurdity. But I hold that, while sacrificing to expediency no vestige of our Christian faith, we are yet to loyally and fearlessly admit the 'soul of good in things evil,' which does unquestionably exist." It is unnecessary to enlarge by reference to others.

And is nothing at fault in the teachings of Protestantism, so unsuited to the Chinese ideas, that allows an organisation, if such it can be called, divergent in creeds, ritual and methods, the one part rivalling with another, or a dozen of them all struggling to defend their own distinctive work in happy unconcern of the plans of others? The Church of Rome may have its Societies, but harmony and order are preserved by each Society having its own section, and every bishop exercising undisputed authority in his own appointed diocese with splendid opportunities to extend the Church's work, untrammelled by any one except the ever-aggressive Protestant brother. Protestant missionaries believe indeed in spiritual unity, but is there not a decided loss by the teaching that organic union is unnecessary and even undesirable? The Chinese officials are annoyed by the increase of foreign propagandists, apparently responsible to no one except to one God of all; and the sceptical scholars scorn a religion whose authorised teachers have so few agreements and so many differences. It may be possible for one organisation to peaceably inaugurate Christian work in a hostile district, while the sudden appearance of another foreigner linked to another organisation will create confusion, and by some property or other question end in a riot and protracted litigation. All work

at its best must be organised, but a number of organisations with organised differences in the same place among a people like the Chinese must inevitably clash, producing petty annoyances which disunited and scattered authority may fail to check, while the strong action of one supported by the rest can utterly crush them, and create instead a calm and a security, compact, attractive, helpful. The Protestant organisation is no organisation at all, either in theory or practice, and with such an anomaly this great Empire of China will be found hard to win to our religion, free from complication, friction and trouble, but a hostile people, when convinced of the aggression of the onward movement, will seize the fact of a disunited Church to stop its progress and prove its futility. On the other hand, if the prayer for greater union shall be linked to the earnest effort—a glorious light already beginning to dawn out here in the Orient—then the great Head of the Church will pour forth His countless treasures of grace and truth, of joy and power, and with all branches of the one Church, Greek, Roman, Protestant, purified, united, there will be fulfilled the prayer of the suffering Saviour to the Father of us all, "that they may be one, even as We are one; I in them, and Thou in Me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that Thou hast sent Me and hast loved them, as Thou hast loved me."

The task, wearisome to some, is now ended. The reader is only asked to take the meaning of the whole, each main idea accompanied by its distinct modification, and all parts preserved in an harmonious equilibrium, fair to all and partial to none. The sources of trouble have been many, though not all existing in any one case, but, if we mistake not, there is a constant improvement on the part of every class, and plentiful reasons for gratitude and rejoicing. The scene is not all gloom; but hope rises like a star. A correct diagnosis is a hint of the remedy. So with this body politic, which we have been examining, and strange complex Occidento-Oriental body; knowing the complaint is to see the remedy. Any recapitulation is needless, but before us all, Chinese mandarin and Foreign diplomat, the Chinese people and the foreign resident, Confucianist, Buddhist or Christian, teacher or taught, ruler or the ruled, there hangs a sword swinging to and fro and ready to strike, if the path of error and evil be trod, but powerless to harm if the shining light of Reason, Conscience and Redemption—the one light of the Infinite All-present—go before us and be made our guide, until there shall reign the better spirit of the brotherhood of man, the harmony of the nations, the peace of the races, and the unity of religion, and with these the cessation of war and the adoption of arbitration, the scattering of superstition, suspicion and ignorance, and the prevalence of enlightenment, science and eternal truth. For each there is some part in the great undertaking, not making China worse, but blessing her with untold gifts, not a sight of shameful failure to the witnessing world, but a splendid panorama of ever-increasing attractions. To the long dull practical talk of miserable failure and varied troubles we now would gladly add a song of better things, and hear it singing for all the future.

THE END.

CHINESE CHESS.

(Continued from 12th May.)

CHAPTER VI.

The Two Knights' Defence.

White=3. Kt 8j to 7h. (32)

Black.

1. C 2c to 5c

2. Kt 2a,, 3a

3. R 1a,, 2a

White.

1. C 8h to 5h

2. Kt 8j,, 7h

3. Kt 2j,, 3h

If Black proceeds with the Rook's Screen attack, White ought to gain the advantage:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 4. R 2a to 2g | 4. R 9j to 9i |
| 5. R 2g tks P 3g | 5. Kt 3h,, 2j |
| 6. R 3g,, B 3f | 6. C 5h,, 3h (.) |
| 7. Kt 8a,, to 9c | 7. B 7i,, 5h |

catching the Rook which is worth the sacrifice of Cannon and Bishop. If at 7., Black plays C 8c to 8e (32 B) and thence to 3e, White=7. B 3j to 5h and 8. C 3h tks P 3d. The threatened Cannon moves to 1e, and White takes the Bishop at 3a (ch), moving afterwards his other Cannon to 1h.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 7. C 8c to 8e | 7. B 3j to 5h |
| 8. C 8e,, 3e | 8. C 3h tks P 3d |
| 9. C 3e,, 1e | 9. C 3d,, B 3a (ch) |
| 10. Q 4a,, 5b | 10. C 2h to 1h |
| 11. C 1e tks C 1h | 11. B 5h tks R 3j |
- leaving White with a strong position.

Book III.

The Knight's Defence.

(12, 33)

Black.

1. C 2c to 5c

2. Kt 2a,, 3c

White.

1. Kt 2j to 3h

White's replies as given are 2. Kt 8j to 9h (12 A—H); 2. B 3j to 1h (12 I; 2. R 1j to 2j (33). The last is the soundest, and should be followed by 3. Kt 8j to 7h.

Section 1. White=2. Kt 8j to 9h (12 A—H).

Black has two moves, first 3. R 1a to 2a (and thence to 2g), and second, 3. Kt 8a to 7c. The last he will in any case play in the first few moves, followed or preceded by P 5d to 5e.

In the first case

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 3. R 1a to 2a [D] | 3. R 1j to 2j |
| 4. R 2a,, 2g | 4. P 3g,, 3f |
| 5. P 5d,, 5e | |

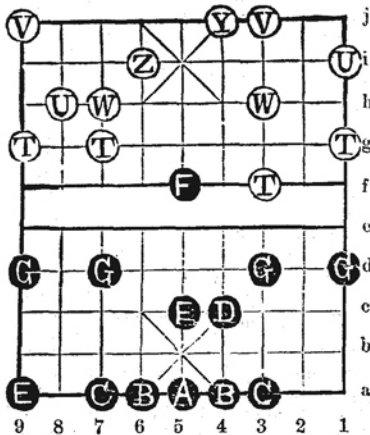
a move often played where the opponent has not placed a Cannon on the middle file.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 6. Kt 8a to 7c | 5. Q 4j to 5i |
| 7. R 2g,, 3g | 6. C 2h,, 1h |
| 8. P 5e,, 5f | 7. B 3j,, 5d |
| 9. Kt 7c,, 5d | 8. P 5g tks P 5f |
| 10. Kt 5d,, 4f [B] | 9. C 1h to 1i |
| 11. Kt 4f tks Kt 3h | 10. C 1i,, 3i |

If White=11. C tks R, then Blk=12. Kt tks R, and Black has the advantage, being a Knight ahead. At 10. White must not play R 2j to 3j (12 B), or Black wins:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 11. Kt 4f tks B 5h | 10. R 2j to 3j |
| 12. C 5c,, B 5h(ch) | 11. B 7j tks Kt 5h |
| | 12. Q 5i to 4j |
| | (better to 4h) |
| 13. C 8c to 5c | 13. Kt 9h to 8j |
| 14. R 3g,, 5g (!) | 14. Kt 8j,, 7h |
| 15. C 5h tks P 5f(ch) | 15. Q 6j,, 5i |
| 16. R 5g,, Q 5i(ch) | 16. K 5j,, 6j |
| 17. R 5i,, 5j (ch) | 17. K 6j,, 6i |

The situation is:—Black to play.



A Z=Kg; B Y=Qn; C X=Bp; D W=Kt; E V=Rook; F U=Can.; G T=Pawn and the moves as given are

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 18. R 9a to 9b | 18. Kt 7h to 8j |
| 19. R 9b,, 6b(ch) | 19. C 8h,, 6h |
| 20. C 5f,, 6f (ch) | 20. C 6h tks R 6b |
| 21. C 5c,, 6c | |

a neat mate; but White could surely have played better at 18. by K to 6j.

At 12. it is useless for White to move the King at 4j (12 C), as Black thereupon plays 13. C 8c to 4c and mates in four moves by 14. C 5h to 4h. White's best move at 12. is Q 5i to 4h, but it is doubtful if he can save the game.

Variation (12 D—F)

Black's attack is substantially the same as before:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 3. R 1a to 2a | 3. C 2h to 1h |
| 4. P 5d,, 5e | 4. B 3j,, 5h |
| 5. P 5e,, 5f | 5. P 5g tks P 5f |
| 6. Kt 3c,, 5d | 6. C 8h to 6h (?) |
| 7. C 5e tks P 5f(ch) | 7. Q 4j,, 5i |
| 8. C 8c to 5c | 8. R 9j,, 8j (*) |
| 9. Kt 8a,, 7c | 9. R 8j,, 8f |
| 10. R 9a,, 9b | 10. R 1j,, 4j |
| 11. R 9b,, 5b | 11. R 8f,, 8h |
| 12. R 2a,, 2e and wins. | |

* Doubtful, see move 11.

In the second case: Blk=3. Kt 8a to 7c (12 G, H.)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Black. | White. |
| 1. C 2c to 5c | 1. Kt 2j to 3h |
| 2. Kt 2a,, 3c | 2. Kt 8j,, 9h |
| 3. Kt 8a,, 7c | 3. B 3j,, 5h |
| 4. P 5d,, 5e | 4. Q 4j,, 5i |
| 5. P 5e,, 5f | 5. P 5g tks P 5f |
| 6. Kt 7c,, 5d | 6. R 1j to 4j |
| 7. R 1a,, 2a | 7. C 2h,, 1h |
| 8. Kt 5d,, 7e | 8. P 5f,, 5e |
| 9. Kt 7c,, 6g | 9. C 8c,, 6c |
| | (Better R 9j to 9i) |
| 10. C 8c,, 8h | 10. R 9j to 8j |
| 11. R 9a,, 8a | 11. R 4j,, 4c |
| | (Better to 4e) |
| 12. Kt 6g tks P 5e | 12. R 4e tks Kt 3c |
| 13. Kt 5e to 4g | 13. R 3c to 4c |
| 14. Kt 4g,, 3i (ch) | 14. K 5j,, 4j+ |
| 15. Q 4a,, 5b | |

If White moves his threatened Rook to 4f, Black must win. White's play seems to be:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 16. R 2a to 2j (ch) | 16. K 4j,, 4i |
| 17. C 8c,, 8i (ch) | 17. R tks C |
| 18. R tks R | 18. C 1h tks P 1d |
| 19. R 2j to 2a | 19. C 1d tks P 7d |
| (for Wh. threatens C to 1a) | |
| 20. R 8i to 8d | 20. C 6h to 7h |
| (for Wh. threatens with a strong attack, C to 5d) | |

Section 2. White=2. B 3j to 1h (12 I). In the following game the reasons for White's opening moves are not always clear, but the pawn play is interesting and Black's final position instructive.

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| Black. | White. |
| 1. C 2c to 5c | 1. Kt 2j to 3h |
| 2. Kt 2a,, 3c | 2. B 3j,, 5h |
| 3. R 1a,, 2a | 3. R 1j,, 2j |
| 4. R 2a,, 2g | 4. P 3g,, 3f |
| 5. Kt 8a,, 7c | (move wanted) |
| 6. R 2g,, 3g | 5. Kt 8j,, 9h |
| 7. P 5d,, 5e | 6. Q 4j,, 5i |
| 8. R 9a,, 8a | 7. C 8h,, 6h |
| 9. P 5e,, 5f | 8. R 9j,, 8j |
| 10. Kt 7c,, 5d | 9. P 5g tks P 5f |
| 11. Kt 5d,, 7e | 10. R 8j to 8f |
| 12. C 8c,, 8e | 11. P 5f,, 5e |
| 13. Kt 7e,, 5f | 12. P 7g,, 7f |
| 14. P 7d,, 7e | 13. C 6h,, 7h |
| 15. C 8e tks P 5e | 14. P 7f tks P 7e |

If White now plays the tempting move 15. R tks R, Black must win, thus:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. Kt 5f to 6h (ch) | 15. R 8f tks R 8a |
| 17. R 3g to 4g (ch) | 16. K 5j to 4j |
| 18. C 5c,, 4c | 17. Q 5i,, 4h |
| 19. K 5a,, 5b | 18. C 7h tks B 7a(ch) |
| 20. K 5b,, 5c | 19. R 8a to 8b (ch) |
| 21. R 4g tks Q 4h(ch) | 20. K 4j,, 4i |
| 22. C 5e to 4e, mate. | 21. K 4i tks R 4h |

White's only move at 15. seems to be R 8f to 6f.

(To be continued.)

YACHTING NOTES.

So far as appears at present yacht racing in Shanghai during the coming season is likely to be represented solely by the new 2½-rating class, which we are glad to see is showing considerable vitality. It would certainly be a great pity if racing amongst the larger yachts were to die out altogether, but although the interest may waver for a time, a lull in the battle between such old and well-tried antagonists will do no harm and when the struggle is eventually renewed it will be with enhanced life and vigour. In the meantime the new 2½-rating class fills the gap to some extent and is given the opportunity of placing itself on a firm basis.

Last season our readers may remember that we gave a summary of particulars regarding the boats of this class and it may therefore be interesting to record here the result of the racing during 1892.

Yacht.	No. of Starts.	Races won.
<i>Lamb</i>	18	9
<i>Alone</i>	15	7
<i>Princess</i>	3	1
<i>Violet</i>	2	1

The two new boats, *Princess* and *Violet*, were unfortunately not ready till late in the season, but with only a very few number of starts they each succeeded in winning a race, and it is apparent that the future racing promises to be close and interesting and that no foregone conclusion can be arrived at as to which boat will eventually prove superior.

In addition to the boats already mentioned there will shortly be launched a new 2½-rater owned by Messrs. C. Mayne and A. E. Jones.

Her dimensions, etc., are as follows:—

Length	26 ft.
Greatest beam	9 "
Draught (boat only)	16 in.
" with centre-plate down	5½ ft.
Displacement to designed load line	3½ tons.
Weight of iron centre plate	400 lbs.
" " " ballast estimated	about 3,000 "

The boat is perfectly flat in the floor amidships, the aim of her designer being that in the light summer weather she may be able to sail with little or no ballast, except centre-plate and crew.

In stronger winds it is proposed to sail her at or near her full displacement, which it is hoped will make her heavy and powerful enough to get through, with a fair amount of comfort and speed, such lumpy water as is usually met with in the river here. The main purpose, however, has been to attain speed in smooth water, whether in light or strong winds—as by far the greater amount of sailing here is done under these conditions.

Being a spoon-shaped model she has been named the *Spoonrifle* which is a variation of the perhaps better known term, *Spinrifle*. The boat is now on the Szechow Creek foreshore near the Chinese Garden, receiving the finishing touches before being launched.

As the rules adopted for the 2½-rating class include length measurement over-all the boats are necessarily built without counters and this detracts considerably from their yacht-like appearance. The *Spoonrifle* has therefore been provided with a false counter about 3½ ft. in length which can be removed when she is required for racing and readjusted for cruising work. The idea is not a new one, but it is probably the first application of it in Shanghai and it remains to be seen how it will work.

ROWING NOTES.

Nilil sine labore is the motto at present of the two Eights, as both crews are working with a will that defies description. Wednesday evening saw them over the course for the first time, when I had a better opportunity of watching for good qualities, which although not at the moment what one might term predominant, will, I trust show, more to the front before Saturday week. The crews are:—

Bow—C. Michie.	Bow—J. Tinnm.
2—M. Haynemann.	2—F. Ruckel.
3—J. C. Münter.	3—A. Bandow.
4—J. H. Jessen.	4—G. C. Fullerton.
5—C. Schulz.	5—G. W. Miller.
6—A. B. Curiel.	6—F. W. Reis.
7—H. C. Pearce.	7—H. P. Wilkinson.
Stroke—W. G. Moore.	Stroke—E. C. Pearce.

The two crews are remarkably even, the faults which are not discernible in the one, being easily detected in the other boat. There is one great point in both, all row far too deep, this is a grave error and must be avoided; otherwise, if it happens to be rough on the day of the race, some very amusing grief will be witnessed from the steam launch.

Of the Fours, I have seen Jensen's crew at work and doing very well. Drew's boat was out on Wednesday and put in some useful work, coached by the Captain of the Club. H. C. Pearce's boat I have not had the opportunity of seeing, but understand they mean business.

As an old member of the Club I should like to congratulate the new Honorary Secretary on having, a fortnight before the advertised date of a Spring Regatta, fixed up two Club Eights, three Club Fours, a Challenge Four race, and Single Sculls, all in working order; in fact the Spring Regatta of 1893 promises in every way to be a great success.

A PAIR OF SCULLS.

DEATH OF DR. E. P. THWING, M.D., PH. D.

The sudden death of Dr. Thwing was a surprise to all, even to his physician. Though he had been ailing for some months previously, yet he had recovered completely, and his own statement the morning he was taken ill was, "I have never felt better since coming to China." The strain on body and mind, occasioned by the anxiety and care of Mrs. Thwing, who has been lying sick with typhoid fever, no doubt weakened his already feeble system, and when symptoms of typhoid began to develop, no time was lost in making him as comfortable as possible. On Tuesday morning he appeared bright and cheerful, but at 5.30 p.m. a decided change for the worse was evident and at 10 p.m. he passed away. The cause of this without a doubt was perforation of the bowels, which is so much dreaded in every case of typhoid fever, especially in persons advanced in life.

Dr. Edward Payson Thwing was born at Ware, Mass, U.S.A., 25th Aug., 1830, and died in Canton 9th May, 1893. His last residence in America was at Brooklyn, N.Y., where he held a pastorate for several years. He had, in life, the honour of being associated with illustrious men of both hemispheres, and was the lifelong friend as well as classmate of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Brooks of Mass. Our departed friend and fellow labourer was noted as a Dr. of Medicine; of Philosophy; as a minister of the Gospel; as a traveller and an author. He was a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Victoria Institute, Society of Science, Letters and Art; (London); British Medical Association, N. Y. Academy of Anthropology, Medico-Legal Society. He was the author of *Outdoor life in the Orient*; *Outdoor life in Europe*; *The Persian Queen*; *The King in His Beauty*; *Windows of Character*; etc., etc.

The funeral services were held at the home of Dr. Kerr at Kukfau (Canton), after which his body was carried to its last resting place, in the Missionary Cemetery, outside of the East gate.

His wife and two children in this country and other children in the home country have the sympathy of the entire English-speaking community in Canton.—C. A. N. in the *China Mail*.

THE HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

A numerous attended meeting was held at Hongkong on the 12th inst., Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., in the chair, at which the formation of the "Hongkong Association" was resolved upon. The following resolutions, which were all carried *nem. con.* show the objects and organisation of the new association:—

No. 1.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Danby:

That an Association to be called the Hongkong Association is hereby formed having for its objects, amongst other things,

To investigate and study the best methods of improving and popularising the form of government in Hongkong.

To advocate by speech and writing such changes in the form of the local Government as the Association may consider most advisable and expedient.

To petition for such change and labour to effect the same by all constitutional means.

To communicate and co-operate with all Associations in other Crown Colonies and in England having similar ends and aims.

To support the unofficial members of Council in their efforts to promote economy and efficiency in the public service of the Colony.

To promote the interests of Hongkong generally.

No. 2.—Proposed by Mr. D. Gillies and seconded by Mr. E. Robinson:

That the Association shall consist of ordinary members, honorary members, and corresponding members.

That the ordinary members must be British subjects residing in Hongkong.

That honorary members shall be ratepayers of other nationalities resident in Hongkong who take sufficient interest in the work of the Association to desire to co-operate therein.

That corresponding members shall be gentlemen, chosen by the General Committee, resident out of Hongkong, who are interested in the work of the Association and who desire to co-operate therewith.

No. 3.—Proposed by Mr. Osborne and seconded by Mr. Dudwell:

That to provide funds for carrying on the work of the Association there shall be an annual subscription payable by ordinary members of \$5 and by honorary members of \$2.

No. 4.—Proposed by the Chairman (in the absence of Mr. J. B. Coughtrie) and seconded by Mr. Melita:

That the Association shall be under the management and direction of a general committee of fifteen, to be chosen annually from among the ordinary members of the Association and elected at the annual general meeting, and of a chairman and vice-chairman, honorary treasurer and honorary secretary, who shall be *ex officio* members of the general committee.

The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at the annual general meeting of the Association from among the ordinary members.

The honorary secretary and treasurer shall be appointed by the general committee.

No. 5.—Proposed by Mr. E. W. Mitchell and seconded by Capt. E. Burnie:

That all persons present at this meeting who are eligible in terms of the second resolution and all persons who have signified their willingness to support the Association in response to the circular letter of the 30th March, 1893, and shall pay their subscriptions on or before the 1st of June, 1893, shall be original members or honorary members of this Association, as the case may be; but

that all other persons desirous of becoming members shall be subject to election by the General Committee.

The sixth resolution provided that the meeting should proceed forthwith with the election of the first chairman and vice-chairman of the Association and the members of the General Committee. This was moved by Mr. J. J. Macbean and seconded by Captain G. A. Anderson. After a brief discussion it was deemed advisable that this business should be left to a subsequent meeting of members of the Association and that there should be appointed a provisional Committee to enrol members, draw up rules and regulations, and present them at another meeting within three months, power being given them to extend the date for payment of the subscriptions fixed by resolution 5 should they deem it necessary. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as such provisional Committee:—Messrs. J. S. Lapraik, G. B. Dodwell, J. J. Francis, D. Gillies, and J. Cantlie, with Mr. Robinson as Secretary.—Condensed from *Daily Press*.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

THE KAORYAO THEATRE CATASTROPHE.

Seven of the miscreants, recently captured by the military of Ta'ao-ching Fu, and found guilty of belonging to the band of ruffians and incendiaries who set fire to the Kaoryao theatre last autumn and caused the deaths of nearly 2,000 women and children, were executed on the 18th ult., at Kaoryao Hsien. The condemned showed a defiant front to the thousands of people who followed them to the execution ground with stones and execrations and who would have torn them to pieces had not the mandarins promised to put the ruffians to death by the *ling-ch'ih*—slow and painful process. The promise, however, was not made good, the men being decapitated the moment they arrived at the execution ground. The populace made up for their disappointment by stamping upon and almost tearing to pieces the corpses as they lay on the ground. Many of those who had lost relations and friends in the conflagration cut off pieces of the robbers' flesh and took them to the graves to sacrifice to the manes of their kindred.

MORE MISSIONARIES FOR SHANSI.

Forty Swedish missionaries, men and women, arrived ten days ago at Tungechow, near Peking, on their way to Shansi. They did not appear to understand a word of Chinese, but looked happy and contented.

CLEANING THE IRRIGATION CANALS.

Wang K'o-chuang, prefect of Chinkiang, has been occupied the past month in drafting regulations with reference to the deepening of the irrigation canals in his prefecture, which require a good deal of cleaning and widening, as the country-people, with characteristic foolishness and avarice, have been throwing rubbish into their neighbours' canals and filling up those bordering on their own lands in order to procure a greater surface for cultivation.

THE LOCUST PEST.

Although immense quantities of the young locusts—which literally cover the ground for miles around in the districts belonging to Chinkiang since the approach of summer weather—have been brought to the local authorities by the country-people and destroyed, they still appear to be very abundant, and are causing great anxiety.

TIENTSIN ROBBERS.

The practice of jumping from one house-top to another and demanding from the inmates at the point of a sharp knife "a trifling loan," by the daring spirits of Tientsin, which had been so prevalent for some years, but had been suddenly put a stop to last winter by the local authorities

of that port making severe examples of accused persons by starving or torturing them, and in some cases immediate decapitation, is beginning to be felt again. Two wealthy merchants in the city were visited lately by thieves of this class who "borrowed" and took away about \$500 in hard cash.

THE FORMOSA SAVAGES.

Formosa advices state that the aborigines of the north-east coast are on the war-path again. Several bands of ten or twelve warriors have been "out," and have waylaid and murdered a number of solitary woodcutters who had ventured too far into the hills. The camphor districts are also said to be infested, and to protect this trade, which yields the Government nearly \$30,000 a month in taxes, the Governor H. E. Shao Yü-lien has sent about 1,200 men to scour the country and drive back the savages, who had stolen out without the permission of their chiefs and patriarchs.

EXPENSES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

In addition to the various kinds of tribute provided yearly by the different provinces of the Chinese Empire for the use of the Imperial Household, or "Nui Wu Fu," such as silks and satins from Hangchow, Soochow and Nanking; porcelain from Kiukiang; ginseng from Kirin; tea from Fukien, Chékiang and Hukuang; oranges from Foochow; peaches from Shanghai and Feichow (Shantung); fish from Ningpo, etc.; the sum of Tls. 600,000 is provided every year from the likin and Maritime Customs services for the current expenses of the various departments connected with the Imperial household. The following are the cities and provinces that are required to provide this sum and their several amounts:—

	Tls.
Liangkiang Salt Revenue	50,000
Kuangtung	50,000
Foochow Tea Likin	50,000
" Ordinary Likin	100,000
" Maritime Customs	50,000
Shanghai	50,000
T'aiiping (Anhui) Ordinary Likin	100,000
Kiukiang (Kiangsi) ..	150,000
Total.....	Tls. 600,000

With reference to the above, owing to the "bad year" last year the different likin services mentioned above fell short in their remittances, so that the officers of the Imperial Household were compelled to borrow from the Board of Revenue something like Tls. 210,000 to pay the expenses of the Imperial buttry, the provender of the palace stud, and that of the horses of the four battalions of the Imperial Guards doing palace duty. An Imperial decree has therefore been proclaimed recently ordering the Customs services under pain of penalties to send in their remittances promptly in the 6th and 12th moons in order that the amounts borrowed from the Board of Revenue may be paid off this year.

"O-SHINO-SAN."

A TRUTHFUL JAPANESE IDYLL.

(Written expressly for "The Box of Curios.")
O Shino San! O Shino San, who wakest me at morn!
Why is it that of thee I feel unutterable scorn?
When I behold thy greasy poll, and little piggy eyes,
I fear me they have told of thee unutterable lies.

They told me, when I wandered forth, to seek thee in Japan.
That I should find a priceless girl—too beautiful for man!
They told me of thy cherry cheeks, thy hair of glossy sable.
And how you squatted on the floor—the Japanese for table.

They gushed about your "merry ways," your manners without flaw;
Is this the girl idealised, you little Fraud, we saw?
But now in wind-swept, bleak Japan as our sore throat we muffle,
We see thy senseless pudding face and irritating shuffle

As you go slopping through the streets of your foul, smoky city,
You're far too common to be rare, too brainless to be witty;
Your senseless, everlasting grin, your squatting monkey shape
Proclaim your Ma marsupial, your ancestor an ape.

A curio they promised us, to drive a lover crazy,
With little soft canoodling ways and sweetness of a daisy.
We read of thee at tea-house near, in cherry-blossomed pages,
But find a girl of gin saloons, and Yoshiwara cages,

You lure the European on, admire his rings and collars,
But never really love his lips, invariably his dollars;
We'd all forgive thy grin, guffaw, and rancid-smelling tresses,
If we could trace thy fraud, O'San, in half a dozen guesses!

It's lasted long, it's lasted strong, it cannot last much longer,
For if the crank be competent, why, common sense is stronger,
The Englishwoman dashes scorn from all her comely features,
To be compared by any man with such "disgusting creatures!"

And all the fairest amoureaux who roam the wide world over
Will trample down this windy chaff and Japanese clover.
'Tis not thy fault, O Shino San! we find the truth and strike it,
Farewell! thou Audrey of the East, grin on, then, "As you Like It."

But never more by writer bold be canonised or sainted,
D-luded Doll! O Shino San! you're blacker than you're painted.

CLEMENT SCOTT.

[It will be gathered from the above that in this matter at least Mr. Clement Scott is not wholly in sympathy with his chief, Sir Edwin Arnold.—ED.]

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

ON APPEAL FROM H.B.M.'S COURT AT TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, 12th May.

Before N. J. HANNES, Esq., Chief Justice.
YU HI v. D. O'ROURKE.

This case, in which Yu Hi, plaintiff, appealed from a decision of H.B.M.'s Court at Tientsin, given in an action against D. O'Rourke, defendant, relating to probate of the will of the late Captain Grant, came up this morning. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson on behalf of Yu Hi, moving for a Decree upon the Judgment of the Court, delivered on 8th April last. It will be recalled that in the Judgment, His Lordship overruled the decision of the Court at Tientsin, and found for the will of August 1891.

The petition for a Decree was as follows:

- 1.—That all necessary amendments be made in the petition of the plaintiff and appellant.
- 2.—That the probate of the alleged last will and testament of William Grant, late of Taku, deceased, granted on or about the 15th day of February 1892 by Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Tientsin to Daniel O'Rourke of Tientsin, be called in, revoked and declared null and void.
- 3.—That probate of the copy of the original last will and testament of the said William

Grant, who died on the 17th day of January 1892, duly made and executed by him and bearing date on or about the 15th of August 1891, wherein he appointed the said Daniel O'Rourke sole executor thereof, which said will was at the time of the death of the said deceased unrevoked and in the same condition as when executed, but has since been lost or mislaid and cannot now be found, be granted in the words and figures set out in schedule hereto marked A until the said original will shall be brought into the Registry of this Honourable Court.

4.—That Daniel O'Rourke, the sole executor appointed by the said last will and testament, do within 14 days after service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, cause an appearance to be entered for him in Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai, and do accept or refuse probate of the said will, or show cause why letters of administration with the copy of the said will annexed of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased should not be granted to John McClure of Tientsin on behalf of Yu Hi of Taku, the legatee named in the said will.

5.—That the plaintiff and appellant do recover against the defendant and respondent her costs in this suit in Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Tientsin and in this Court to be taxed.

Mr. Wilkinson, having referred to the petition, said that the last will, having been held to be valid, the first will, of which probate was granted to Daniel O'Rourke, was obviously of no effect, and he asked that the probate be annulled and declared void.

His Lordship asked whether there was formal proof of the granting of the probate of the first will.

Mr. Wilkinson contended that the pleadings and evidence in the case showed that the defendant was from the first acting as executor under the probate of the will.

His Lordship, after some further discussion, held that there was proof of the probate.

Mr. Wilkinson, upon the next point, asked that either the defendant O'Rourke should be ordered to come and take probate on the last will, or that John McClure should be appointed to administer the estate. There were difficulties in the way in both cases. If O'Rourke were forced to take up probate—and he could be forced—there was the question of the further time he would have to deal with the estate, and the difficulty of his past dealings. On the other hand, if probate were granted to any one else there was the difficulty of the amount of time he had been dealing with the estate and the difficulty of getting accounts and finding out the state of the estate at the time of the testator's death.

His Lordship, said as nobody appeared on the other side he must take time to consider what he would do in the matter, except with regard to the costs. The costs of the proceedings at Tientsin must come out of the estate, and the costs here be paid by O'Rourke.

Mr. Wilkinson having remarked that of course no action could be taken upon the other matters meanwhile,

His Lordship said—I will do it as soon as I can. If O'Rourke intended to do anything to make away with the property or to get away himself, he has had ample time, and if he has not done it by now, he is not likely to do it in the two or three days I shall take.

The proceedings then terminated.

ON APPEAL FROM H.B.M.'S COURT AT TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, 18th May.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., Chief Justice.

YU HI v. D. O'ROURKE.

This case, in which Yu Hi, plaintiff, appealed from a decision of H.B.M.'s Court at Tientsin, given in an action against D. O'Rourke, defendant, relating to probate of the will of the late Captain Grant, came up

again this morning. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson on behalf of Yu Hi, moved on Friday last for a Decree upon the Judgment of the Court, delivered on 8th April last, and His Lordship now gave his decision on the application. It will be recalled that last month, His Lordship overruled the decision of the Court at Tientsin, and found for the will of August 1891.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said—I have considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion that I am justified in making the order in the terms you have asked. I propose to make it now, that Letters of Administration and copies of the said Will annexed, set out in the application, should be granted to John McClure, of Tientsin, on behalf of Yu Hi, of Tientsin. Mr. McClure will have to find the usual security, because you see, under the present circumstances, the residue will probably go to the representatives of the testator, and therefore the whole money of the estate will go into his hands, and he will have to pay over one part to Yu Hi and part to the representatives of Grant, whom he may have some difficulty in finding. Under these circumstances, as the whole of the money goes into his hands, and he will have to distribute it, he will have to find proper security in some shape, because the representatives are not represented here. I therefore shall be obliged to make it under section 73, but I will not exercise the power there given to me to make it without security, and I must ask for that.

Mr. Wilkinson—The ordinary security, I suppose?

His Lordship—The ordinary security, of twice the sum at which the estate is estimated. I settled on the last occasion the question of costs, and therefore I need now only say I make the order in the terms of your application, and that paragraph 4 of your application will be granted, as prayed in the latter part. The second alternative is therefore given.

Mr. Wilkinson—Of course leaving the question to Mr. McClure as to what steps he will take to get the estate?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—And as to the register?

His Lordship—The register here,—you draw the formal order.

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 17th May.

Before G. JAMESON, Esq., Assistant Judge.

WALLER v. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

This was a case in which Mrs. Waller sued Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Agents for the C.P.R. line of steamers, for \$21.36, the cost of legal advice and telegram to Kobe relative to the recovery of some baggage belonging to her, which was over-carried by the *Empress of China*.

The plaintiff conducted her case in person, and Mr. A. K. Craddock represented Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mrs. Waller, having been sworn, stated that on the 12th April, she booked a through passage from Hongkong to San Francisco, by the *Empress of China*. Her luggage consisted of three boxes fully marked, "Mrs. Waller, Shanghai." One box was placed in her state-room and the others were placed in the baggage room. When she recovered the trunk, the subject of the present action, the screws had been removed from the lock, and she had lost some handkerchiefs. She had had many indignities heaped on her by the company.

His Lordship—Never mind the indignities; you are not claiming for indignities.

Plaintiff, continuing, said she arrived in Shanghai on 15th April. She made arrangements with the Agents to stop. She left the steamer at about 10.30 a.m. at Woosung and came up in the launch. When she enquired about her two

boxes in the baggage-room she was told they had been sent on to Shanghai the night before. When she sent for her luggage to Messrs. Jardine's lounge on the Saturday (15th) it was closed. On the following Monday she sent a chit claiming her trunks, but Mr. Craddock sent it back. She sent again and went herself. She saw Mr. Craddock, who refused to speak to her. After that she went and saw a lawyer, and telegraphed to some friends at Kobe. It was through her telegram that she recovered the trunk, one only having been sent to Shanghai, the other being carried on to Kobe. She was not the first person who had lost baggage on the *Empress of China*: it was getting to be a very common occurrence.

His Lordship—Did you ask Messrs. Jardine to telegraph to Kobe?

Plaintiff—I asked Mr. Craddock to take some means to recover my baggage.

His Lordship—Did the trunk come back?

Plaintiff—It came back on the French mail.

His Lordship—Was your name painted on it?

Plaintiff—I followed the custom of the United States, where luggage is never lost, and it is carried sometimes a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 miles. I tied a label on to it, but it was evidently cut off. I paid Mr. Drummond Ts. 10 for legal advice, and I paid for a telegram to Kobe.

Mr. Craddock, having been sworn, said that Mrs. Waller's statement was in the main correct, except that the office was open on the Saturday afternoon. He was in the office and sent off telegrams between half-past-one and a-quarter-to-three and nobody came. On the Monday a Chinaman came along and asked for two boxes. There was then only one in the office and that was without any name or distinguishing mark. Witness accordingly refused to deliver it. Another chit came later, and Mrs. Waller called soon after. She said the trunk belonged to her. She was very excited, and insisted upon the delivery of two trunks. She then went to see Mr. Drummond to get his opinion. Mr. Bruton came round to see witness and gave a description of the missing package. Thereupon Messrs. Jardine telegraphed to Kobe. Witness produced a copy of this telegram, as well as the reply of their representatives in Kobe stating that the trunk was coming back in the *Natal*.

His Lordship (to the Plaintiff).—It appears to me, on your own showing, you are to blame for the whole thing, by reason of the boxes having been imperfectly addressed. If you had only taken a little trouble—

Plaintiff—He (Mr. Craddock) could not look me in the face and tell me he had telegraphed. I was obliged to go to Mr. Drummond, and it was Mr. Drummond's letter that caused Messrs. Jardine, Matheson to telegraph. Mr. Craddock told me it was my look-out and that he knew nothing about the matter. That was why, I, a woman standing alone, was compelled to go and take proceedings. (To Mr. Craddock) You ought to be ashamed to stand in the witness-box, and take an oath and tell a deliberate lie against a woman. I am a woman of truth.

His Lordship then left the bench, and the case ended.

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 15th May.

Before JAMES SCOTT, Esq., Police Magistrate.

R. v. NUND SINGH.

This was a charge of assault against a Sikh Constable, No. 65, brought by a Chinese milkman, but as the complainant did not appear the case was dismissed.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 13th May.

Before J. A. LEONARD, Esq., Consul-General,
and Messrs. G. H. WHEELER and R.
W. MUSTARD, Assessors.

ROBERTS v. VINCENT.

This case, which had reference to the operations connected with the blowing-up of the wreck of the *Peking* in the Bonham Pass, was resumed to-day.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, Captain John Roberts, and Mr. Harold Browett for the defendant, Captain Charles N. Vincent.

Captain Bisbee said that on the second occasion of his going down in the *Feiko* to the wreck Captain Vincent took charge of that vessel. Witness also gave orders. Roberts was not on board the *Feiko* at the time; witness then gave some details of the sweeping of the wreck. Roberts came with a boat and battery to explode the final charge and on the second attempt fired it successfully. Witness heard that Roberts was to get Tls. 1,200 for his share of the work.

Cross-examined—I am not certain about the dates. I am certain that it was before Captain Vincent went to Japan to get the gelatine that he came to speak to me. It was while we were down sweeping the wreck that Captain Vincent told me Roberts was to get Tls. 1,200. Roberts was not there then. An attempt was made to sweep the wreck in the gig. Roberts was in the boat. There was no sweeping done in the boat on the second occasion. There were two boats employed the first time. I was in the Customs boat. I do not know who was there with me beside the boat's crew. Roberts was down there evidently to obey Vincent's orders. Before the first sweeping was undertaken Vincent went on board the pilot boat to give orders. The day we found the dome of the boiler I only saw the charge after it had been made. After everything was laid Roberts came on the scene with the battery. The charge on that occasion missed fire. I was not present when the charge was fired at midnight. I knew Roberts had tendered for blowing up the *Peking*. I never discussed the matter with Roberts after. I do not know how the money was paid to Captain Vincent. It would be done in the ordinary way by cheque.

M. H. Cook who was next examined stated—I have been in Shanghai since 30th March. Before that I was trying to keep a hotel in Nagasaki. I remember Vincent coming in the *Syren* to Nagasaki with Roberts and Graham. They were at my hotel for two or three days. They ran up an account at my place of between \$20 and \$30. It was made out in Captain Vincent's name at his request. It was sent down to the *Syren* the morning before she sailed at 8 o'clock. There was no difficulty about the payment of the account. I have known Captain Vincent and have had dealings with him since about 1870 and he always paid me.

Cross-examined:—Some money might have been paid by the party at the bar. It is a common thing to have chits sent on board a ship for payment. I do not know who actually paid the money.

Walter Howard, the last witness's assistant in the hotel at Nagasaki, deposed—I remember in January last that Captain Vincent brought the *Syren* to Nagasaki. Mr. Cook sent me on board the schooner with the account for collection. Captain Vincent paid me.

Cross-examined—There were no chits of Captain Vincent's along with the accounts. I am not positive whether Captain Roberts was present when I was paid. I did not see any money handed to Captain Vincent to pay me. I do not know that Captain Vincent was without money and was being dunned in Nagasaki.

Captain Vincent's evidence was then resumed—The evidence of Mr. Henderson and Captain Bisbee is correct. When plaintiff was in the gig at the sweeping operations he was there by my orders. I did not employ Captain Graham to navigate the schooner to Nagasaki. The sheets of the log-book produced in Court were the sheets referred to by Graham. It is not a fact that I was always wanting money, but it is a fact that I refused to give the crew money when they were not entitled to it. It is not true I told Graham that Roberts was to get Tls. 3,000 and a percentage. When the contract was made with the Chinese divers I was going with them down to Cheap Jack's to give them a month's advance when Roberts said he had the money in his house, and on his suggestion I accepted a loan of \$50 from him. There was a little trouble with the crew at Woosung. They wanted leave and I could not let them have it. I saw Roberts sign the agreement with the divers as a witness. I had money at Nagasaki. I think about \$150. I paid Mr. Cook's account. I had money down at the wreck. The batteries, I was informed, were worth about \$15 each. I may have told, Mr. Henderson that I was paying Roberts 10 per cent. My salary from the French Mail as pilot was Tls. 220 a month with the prospect of an immediate rise of Tls. 30. My pilot boat generally earns about Tls. 250 a month. I now think I should have been able to earn more money with the boat about that particular time. Generally speaking all the money advanced by Roberts was advanced by him at his suggestion and request. This account (produced) is about correct, between \$500 and \$600. The first cheque of Tls. 500 paid by me to Roberts was to reimburse himself. I have obtained about \$400 or \$500 from Cheap Jack's for the purposes of the venture, besides stores. I have not borrowed money from any one else. Whilst at the wreck all orders were given by me.

Cross-examined—I understand what Roberts is suing me. I engaged him as a diver at 10 per cent. which I have paid to him, and anything further I have given to him or his was as a cumshaw. I know Roberts was engaged on the s.s. *Hsinfeng* just before I engaged him, but he told me he made nothing out of it. Looking at the log-book (produced) I wish to explain that before even I got the contract for blowing up the *Peking* Roberts and I had entered into negotiations. Some time in December I took Roberts down to the wreck to see the wreck for himself. I am not responsible for the Japanese divers, as I did not employ them. I do not know whether or not I telegraphed over to Mr. Mainsbridge at Nagasaki for the divers. I have never acknowledged that the divers were engaged by me. I have asked Mainsbridge to let me know what was due to them so that I might pay them, and I would have paid them only my lawyer told me not to do so. I have not before seen this letter (produced) addressed to "C. Vincent and J. Roberts" jointly. I never received that letter. I received one letter from Mr. Mainsbridge containing an account of the money due to the Japanese divers. Beside the sums I have mentioned Roberts lent me about \$120 in small sums. He did not lend me two separate sums of \$100 each. I did not tell Mr. Henderson that I had engaged Roberts until we were down at the wreck surveying on the operations. I did not tell him so before I got the contract, and if Mr. Henderson says I did he must be mistaken. Mr. Roberts did not do the work he was engaged to do. I paid him the cumshaw of Tls. 800 because I was a fool, I suppose. I should have dismissed him when he was pleading sickness as an excuse for not diving. It was not, however, because I owed him money that I did not dismiss him. I could have paid him the money he advanced at once. At the time

I undertook the work my only asset was my pilot-boat. I raised money to pay for the gelatine by the mortgage on my furniture. I borrowed money also from Cheap Jack, Captain Taylor and others. I do not think Roberts paid any money to the crew at Woosung. I think I wrote this letter (produced). No such contract was ever made, to the effect that either Roberts or I should go shares, and that either he or I should raise the money on our belongings to buy the dynamite. I must have been "pretty well under the lee," when I wrote this letter. I raised the necessary money on my house. On the day that Roberts drew this cheque (produced), I believe he told me that he took some other money out of the Bank. In keeping a log-book the chief officer would record the coming on board of a passenger or diver. During the operations I piloted three ships.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin.

On resuming after the adjournment the cross-examination of the defendant by Mr. Wilkinson was resumed.

Defendant stated—Since I was paid the money by the Customs I have kept an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I have not got a paying-in book. Before I paid in that money I had nothing to my credit in the Bank. There was a written agreement with the Japanese and Chinese divers. I thought of having a written contract with Roberts. My final tender must have been sent in to the Customs in November, 1892. When I had Roberts down to the wreck in December I had not engaged him. I think I engaged him in the middle of December. I dived once at the wreck myself. The entries about Roberts in the log-book before the date of Roberts' engagement refer to Roberts as a passenger. I never left Roberts in charge of the pilot boat. I should say, with reference to Captain Graham's evidence, that the man was romancing. The money and stores I got from Cheap Jack for the purposes of the expedition amounted altogether to between \$1,100 and \$1,200. I remember Captain Morgan giving his evidence. I remember him saying he was certain Roberts was consulted about the engagement of my pilot boat. That statement is not true. I had a conversation with Roberts but I did not consult him. The statement made by the No. 2 loudhail about Roberts giving money to the sailors when they made trouble at Woosung is not true. It is not true that Roberts disbursed \$800 in Nagasaki. I have heard Pilot Roberts' evidence. His statement about what money I said would be due to the plaintiff when all the bills were paid is not true. I knew Roberts had tendered to blow up the wreck, and he felt very sore about it. My pilot boat went ashore when I was coming back to Shanghai because there was not water enough. I have had experience with blasting gelatine. It is not true that I nearly blew the schooner sky-high experimenting with the gelatine, or that Roberts had to keep me away from the gelatine. This contract (produced) is either in my writing or Graham's. It is not in Roberts'. When I found the two missing sheets of the log-book I also found some other sheets of the book, but there was nothing written on them. I did not write to Graham for the missing papers until after they were asked for here. I do not know who initialised the entries in the log-book. I did not do so. I got two letters from Roberts demanding a settlement of our accounts. To one of them I replied asking him to come round to me on business. I asked him to do so in order to learn from him what he wanted.

Mrs. MacArthur who was next called stated—I received this letter (produced) from Captain Vincent. The "present undertaking" referred to means the blowing up of the wreck of the *Peking*. When Captain Vincent wrote the cheque for Tls. 1,500 he said he was giving

Roberts Tls. 2,000 then as part of what he owed him. I looked at the cheque and said it was only for Tls. 1,500 and when I drew his attention to this he wrote another cheque for Tls. 500. It is untrue that this was a cumshaw for me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Browett—Defendant wrote the two cheques at the same time.

By Mr. Wilkinson:—I have no account with the Hongkong Bank now. I drew all the money out for the purposes of the expedition.

Defendant recalled, stated in reply to Mr. Browett—These counterfoils of cheques in the cheque-book (produced) are correct. This Tls. 500 is the one I made Mrs. MacArthur a present of. I heard Mrs. MacArthur saying that the cheques were drawn the same time, but as a matter of fact one was drawn on the 6th and the other on the 7th. It is not true that the Tls. 1,500 was paid on account. The Tls. 500 was absolutely a present to Mrs. MacArthur herself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson—I have not gone to the Bank to see about the cheque for Tls. 500.

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned, His Honour stating that the case must be concluded on Monday.

15th May.

Upon the case being resumed,

Mr. Wilkinson said that according to evidence which had been given by the defendant, and the two counterfoils produced, the cheques for Tls. 500 and Tls. 1,500 were drawn on the 6th and 7th April. He (Mr. Wilkinson) and Mr. Browett had applied to the Hongkong Bank upon the subject, and a gentleman was in attendance from there.

Mr. Irwin Turner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was then called. He produced two cheques drawn by the defendant, one for Tls. 500 dated 5th April last, and one for Tls. 1,500 dated 6th April. The latter was not dated when presented, but both were paid on the 6th of April. It was impossible that either of them could have been drawn on the 7th.

Mrs. Vincent, called and examined by Mr. Browett, said she remembered a conversation between her husband and Roberts during December. Roberts pleaded very hard to be engaged by Vincent, but the latter said he had engaged a Chinese diver at 10 per cent. Roberts then said he would go on the same terms, and eventually they came to an arrangement. Her husband was in the habit of telling her all about his business and if any other arrangement had been come to she would have known it. With regard to the cheque for Tls. 500 given to Mrs. Roberts, witnessed noticed a blank counterfoil in her husband's cheque book, and asked to whom the cheque had been paid. Her husband then sent her with a letter to the Bank asking in whose favour the cheque was drawn, and the Bank told her it was in favour of Mrs. Jack Roberts. Her husband recalled the matter and said it was a cumshaw to Mrs. Roberts. As to the cumshaw to Capt. Roberts, witness remonstrated with her husband about it and told him that he ought not to have given a present to Roberts, seeing that he had been paid for all he had done and that he had excused himself from diving on the ground of sickness.

This concluded the evidence, and Counsel having addressed the Court for their clients,

The case was adjourned for the day, the Court intimating that judgment would be delivered at the next sitting.

16th May.

Judgment was delivered to-day in this case, which had reference to the operations connected with the blowing-up of the wreck of the *Peking* in the Bonham Pass.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, Captain John Roberts, and Mr. Harold Browett for the defendant, Captain Charles N. Vincent.

His Honour, upon taking his seat, read the following judgment:—John Roberts, plaintiff, against Charles N. Vincent, defendant. Having heard and tried the foregoing action, I find that there is no cause of action, and adjudge that the plaintiff, John Roberts, pay the costs of this action, amounting to one hundred and forty-seven dollars and ten cents (\$147.10). (Signed.) J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul-General, Acting Judicially; Assented to, G. H. Wheeler, R. W. Mustard, Associates.

Mr. Wilkinson said that on behalf of himself and the other members of the Bar, he wished, in view of the approaching departure of His Honour, to acknowledge the courtesy and patient hearing which had always been extended to them in that Court.

Mr. Browett said he heartily concurred in Mr. Wilkinson's remarks.

Mr. Leonard said:—Gentlemen, I thank you for your expressions of good-will, and I can assure you that nothing could be more gratifying than to feel that while trying to do my duty, my relations have always been satisfactory with those with whom I have come in contact.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 16th May.

Before JAS. SCOTT, Esq., Coroner, and Messrs. A. W. BOWMAN, J. A. JACKSON, and E. BYRNE, Jury.

RE DEATH OF J. CROFT.

An inquest was held at the Pootung Mortuary this afternoon on a body, presumed to be that of J. Croft, a stoker belonging to H.M.S. *Severn*, whose body was found in the river this morning.

Sergeant Luther, River Police, stated—I was informed at 10.30 a.m. this morning that a body was floating in the river. I found it off the harbour-master's old station and had it taken to the Pootung Church Jetty and then to the dead house. I had the body stripped and washed and the clothes removed. I found \$3, some silver and copper coins, a key and some buttons with an anchor and crown upon them. I recollect an officer from H.M.S. *Severn* calling on board the Police Hulk at 9.30 p.m. on 6th December, and reporting that one of the men had fallen overboard alongside the vessel. He left a description. I called on board the *Severn* next day and proposed to drag for the body, but the captain seemed unwilling to bear the necessary expense. He asked to be notified if the body was found. The *Severn* has since left Shanghai. I saw no marks by which the body could be identified, as it was too far decomposed. The clothing is marked J. Croft.

W. Brittle, first class petty officer, H.M.S. *Caroline*, stated:—I cannot identify the body, but I can the clothing as those belonging to the Service. I know it by the uniform flannel and the type used in marking the name. The rest of the clothing is also Navy uniform. The name is always stamped under the collar of the jumper, as in this case. I cannot tell from the clothing whether the deceased was a stoker or a seaman, as the uniform in such cases is the same.

After some conversation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

LETTING THE SUN SOAK IN.

"I am just standing here to let the sun soak in to me a bit."

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon in London. For two weeks or more the weather had been rainy and cold. Not a glimpse of the sun by day or of a star by night. Just dullness, dampness, and chilliness everywhere. People were feeling cross as hungry dogs. It was a time for suicide and rheumatism, and there was plenty of both.

Yet Heaven pitied us at length, and at noon of the fifteenth day the clouds were swept

away like dust by a new broom, and the sun came out warm and bright. How we all blessed him, and tried to lift ourselves up to meet him half way. You can fancy it. Then it was that I asked the young clerk what he was doing out on the pavement in business hours, and he answered in the words which begin this article. Small blame to him, for what is business to a baptism of sunshine? Why, nothing, to be sure.

Now, if you will be good enough to read what Mr. Hodgson says, I'll tell you what he and the clerk were alike in. First, though, we will let our friend from Leeds have the floor for three minutes. He says:—

[Cory.]

"I, George Hodgson, of 17, Fraser Street, Stoney Rock Lane, Leeds, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"For over twenty years I suffered from a bad stomach and indigestion. I always felt tired and languid, and had a strange uneasy feeling at the pit of my stomach. I had a foul taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning. My appetite was poor, and after every meal I had great pain at the chest and sides. I was much troubled with sick headache, and I had often pain and weight at my forehead. A hacking cough troubled me during the night and on rising in the morning, and I spat up a deal of thick phlegm. As time went on I became pale and emaciated, and got weak and nervous, and for twenty years I never felt well. I struggled on with my work as best I could, but felt so exhausted that I had to lie down during my dinner hour, and also when I reached home at night. I was always in pain, and what my sufferings were during those long years, no words can express. I took all kinds of medicines I could hear tell of, and was under three doctors, but no medicine that I took gave me more than temporary relief. At last I became weary of taking physic, and quite thought my ailment was incurable. In February of 1888 I got very low and weak, for, added to my old standing complaint I was in such a state with piles that I could neither sit nor lie down. The pain was almost more than I could bear. It was like a knife cutting me open, and perspiration would fairly run off me, so severe were my sufferings. For six months I went on in this way, getting weaker and weaker, and I thought I was going to die. Just at this time I took up a book that was left at my house, and I read of a case like mine having been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a bottle from the Co-operative Stores, Burmantofts, and commenced taking it. After three or four doses of the Syrup I found my food digested better and I had less pain, and by continuing with the medicine I gradually gained strength. By-and-by, as if by magic, all the pain from the piles left me, and indigestion troubled me no more. I never ailed anything since, although three years have elapsed, and I never felt so well in all my life as I do now. Seigel's Syrup has made a new man of me. I wish others to know what the medicine has done for me, and I give full permission to the proprietors of it to make what use they like of this statement, in the hope that other sufferers may be benefited. I am a tailor's presser, and have been in the employ of a wholesale clothier in Quebec Street, Leeds, for over eight years. I will gladly answer any inquiries.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (Will. IV., c. 62).

"(Signed) GEORGE HODGSON.

"Declared before me at Leeds, in the County of York, by the said George Hodgson, this 6th day of October, 1891."

[Seal.]

"(Signed) ALF. COOKE, Mayor of Leeds."

Turn back, and read once more the seventh sentence in the statement. The last seven words are these, "For twenty years I never felt well." A dull sky and bad weather in this man's life for twenty years! Think of that. Then follow along to where he says, "I never felt so well in all my life as I do now." No wonder he wants others to know about it. That shows him to be, what he is, a right-thinking and a right-feeling man. His announcement will do good—lots of good—as there is a multitude of men and women tormented in the same way Mr. Hodgson was.

Some have symptoms like his, and others have different ones, but they all signify the presence and power of the same old nuisance and scourge—indigestion and dyspepsia.

The reader takes notice, of course, of the form in which the foregoing statement is made—the form of a simple and solemn declaration, according to law, before a magistrate, the Mayor of Leeds. The only purpose of this on the part of Mr. Hodgson is to impart all the dignity and weight to his words that is possible. He desires that what he says may be understood to be the truth and nothing, but the truth. Anybody who disputes it would dispute the uncontradicted testimony of a witness in a court of justice.

But, no fear. The case is too plain for question, and we rejoice with our friend that after so long a period of dismal weather in his life, a medicine was found that now enables him to stand, like the London clerk, and "let the sun soak in a bit."

(4) 19, 26my & 2ju 652

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGES.

At the Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 13th May, by the Ven. Archdeacon Moule, HARRY WALTER GYE, to LUCY ELLEN HOFLAND, elder daughter of I. W. ALLEN of Shanghai.

On the 8th instant, at the Union Church, Kobe, by the Reverend Walter Weston, M.A., Chaplain, ERNEST FREDERICK BENNETT, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, to ROSA VON FRIES, née Brandstetter.

DEATHS.

At Bath, England, ZACHARY BROOKE DRAGE, formerly Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China S. N. Co. at this port. (By wire.)

At Shanghai, on the 15th inst., FRANCISCO XAVIER DO ROZARIO, aged 25 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Shanghai*, for London—Rev. and Mrs. Cockburn and 5 children, and Miss Thompson. For Hongkong—Mrs. Lowry and Mr. C. Ewens.

Per str. *Ajaz*, for London—Mr. Bukow.

Per str. *Salsama Maru*, for Vladivostok—Messrs. C. E. Tanant, H. Gee and A. Gee, jr.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. J. B. Adkins and Sing Sung. For Kobe—Miss Anderson, Messrs. H. Procter, R. Turnbull, A. Ezra, H. Favor, S. H. Brown, Wm. van Schaars, Hoy Yü, C. Tin Kee, Y. Jok Lane and Yew Hing. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Lieder, governess and child, and Mr. R. Johnson. For Bremen—Mr. B. Schmacker. For San Francisco—Dr. John Fryer.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong—Miss Kite, Messrs. Dooxey, A. Johnson, Bornemann, Ho Fook and servant, 30 men from H.M.S. *Esk*.

Per str. *Natal*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Lisa, Messrs. Arnold, Delacamp and P. Twigg. For Saigon—Mr. Cowan. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Villanova and Miss Okuda. For Port Said—Mr. Kalweit. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Vissière, 2 children and amah, Mrs. Alsing, Mrs. Bottu and 3 children, Mrs. Fitz Henry and child, Commr. Vela, Messrs. J. K. Davis, de Rothiaob, Roug, A. Stewart and Heinemann.

Per str. *Choyang*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. von der Pforden and 2 children, Mr. W. Brun and a prisoner. For Amoy—Mr. P. Piry.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Hankow—Mr. H. Adams.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mr. G. R. Barry.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Chinkiang—Mr. E. Ruhstrat.

Per str. *Fushun*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Lowe.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. England, 2 children and governess, Messrs. Fairhurst, H. G. Phipps, H. Baker, de la Bâtie, Gilbert, A. Michie and F. Senna.

Per str. *Lingshing*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Dick and child.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Hankow—Messrs. A. Heath, Stuart Smith and H. Adams.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tientsin—Mr. W. A. Morling.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Kiukiang—Mrs. Lay, Mr. P. A. Romanoff.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Tientsin—Mr. A. von Graefe. For Chefoo—Mr. Genin.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Harding and Mr. Grispoux.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Nanjing—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ridgeway. For Hankow—Mr. Marc.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Preussen*, from Bremen, &c.—Dr. Stuhlman and family, Mrs. H. W. Paul, Lady Lee, 2 children, suite and servants, Messrs. Boyd Bredon, E. C. Banatwalla, F. D. Hirkjhorshed, F. Yamamoto, A. von Graefe and A. Gee and son.

Per str. *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver—Misses L. Simons, R. Howard, Kennedy and Anderson, Messrs. Stuart Smith, Fairhurst, W. Morling, A. R. A. Heath. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dowdall. From Nagasaki—Messrs. Emens, Bovet and I. Nelson, Mrs. Wilson. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. England and children, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Misses Kelly and Palmer, Messrs. R. Anton, H. G. Barclay, Leyburn, T. M. Boyd, Reynolds and Nosworthy.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Belden, Baron von der Goltz, Messrs. S. Arao, Hayakawa, P. Bennett, S. Harada, Koyanagi and Ariga.

Per str. *Glenfalloch*, from Hongkong—Mr. Redfern.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Captain Wilson.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Jacques.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tientsin—Mr. A. Michie.

Per str. *Tritos*, from Chefoo—Miss Hansen.

Per str. *Sual*, from Wuhoo—Mrs. Stevens.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Dr. Daly and Capt. Oberg.

Per str. *Tamsui*, from Swatow and Amoy—Mr. Rutherford.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Miss A. Lowry, Mrs. Watt, Mr. E. H. Turner and Dr. Perkins.

Per str. *Fushun*, from Hongkong and Canton—Mrs. Wilson.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. McFadyan and McCallum.

Per str. *Lyeemooon*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Harding and child, Messrs. H. Ogilvie, Gishbott and A. d'Assumpcao.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Dr. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz.

Per str. *Hacting*, from Wenchow—Miss Bardsley and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Percebois, 2 children and servant.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Dr. Browning.

Per str. *Changon*, from Hankow—Mrs. Catelle and child, Mrs. Arnott, 2 children and amah and Mr. Nolting.

Per str. *Tatum*, from Hankow—Mr. Hunt and Mrs. Weatherstone.

Per str. *Havshin*, from Foochow—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ridgeway and Mr. Marc.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Chefoo—Mr. F. Bukow.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Direction.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Thermometer in shade.		Initiales.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
May 17	30.05	70.0	S.E.		4 69.5	65.0	73.0	64.0	C.
18	30.02	71.0	S.E.		4 71.0	68.0	77.0	67.0	C.
19	29.94	71.0	W.		2 71.0	70.0	79.0	70.0	R.
16	30.69	65.0	S.W.		3 65.0	62.0	72.0	61.0	C.
17	30.02	64.0	E.N.E.		3 64.0	61.0	71.0	61.0	C.
18	30.00	62.0	E.		2 62.0	59.5	68.0	59.0	C.
19	29.90	65.0	E.		2 65.0	63.0	71.0	61.0	C.

EXPLANATION.

Initiales:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

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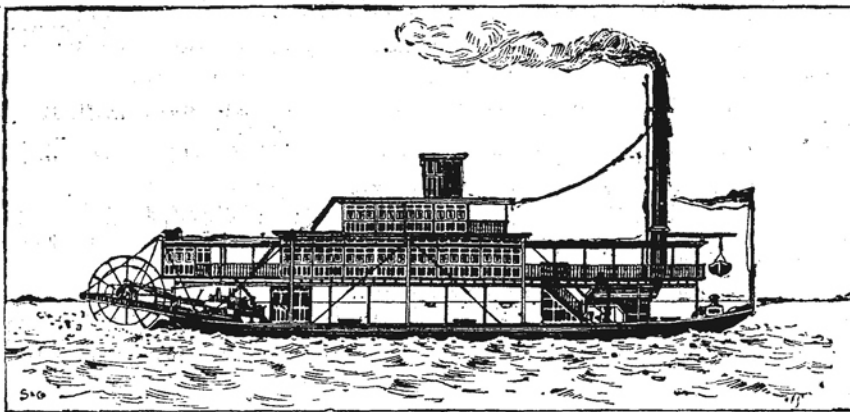
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I.—Authorised	£	s.
Capital! ...	£3,000,000	
Subscribed..	2,750,000	
Paid-up Capital	687,500	0 0
II.—Fire Funds	2,717,177	12 9
III.—Life and Annuity Funds, 7,291,291	10 2	
	£10,695,969	2 11
Revenue Fire Branch ...	1,552,862	5 8
„ Life & Annuity		
Branches ...	1,098,010	2 10
	£2,650,872	8 6

THE accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other. Insurance against Fire effected at current rates.

J. A. BALLARD,

Agent.

22se-93 741 c.a. Shanghai, 20th June, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 18th May, 1893.

PIECE GOODS.—The sanguine hopes entertained in the last report were soon doomed by the perversity of Exchange, which quite upset several strokes of business that were then on the tapis. That, of course, refers more to forward sales than to transactions in goods on the spot, the demand for which is still far from brisk, but still there are not wanting signs of a better feeling, in some parts of the country at all events. The improvement in TIENTSIN continues, and that market should certainly soon show a great deal more buoyancy if the news just to hand is correct, namely that the growing crops in both SHANSI and SHANTUNG are full of promise, and the famine and distress there are virtually over. This should open two large fields which are bare of stocks now and have to make up for almost the entire absence of supplies this year so far. Deliveries have certainly been better for the North lately, and no doubt when the large purchases, mentioned last week, have been disposed of the buyers will again enter the market more freely. It is reported that a large quantity of the Cargo by the s.s. *Whampoa* has been jettisoned but shippers have done very little to replace it yet, no doubt waiting for the Insurance money to be paid.

A good deal more business has been done than appears at first sight, Importers continuing to hide their transactions as much as possible. One way and another I infer a fair amount has been done, though the demand cannot be called general. The absence of the cheaper makes of *American Sheetings* is causing more enquiry for the *English* goods, but these are also in small supply. *White Shirtings* are attracting some attention, especially the more expensive makes in which quite a satisfactory business is passing.

The financial troubles in AUSTRALIA are having their effects on the MANCHESTER market, which is reported to be in a very unsettled state. The sudden fall in Exchange has quite upset all indent business from this for the present, but as goods are wanted now for the Autumn trade a little steadiness in sterling rates would soon enable prices to be adjusted satisfactorily again.

Grey Shirtings.—8-4-lbs.—The few sales reported do not represent the full extent of the business done by any means, and which of course it is very difficult to compute with any degree of accuracy, so the bare quotations published must suffice, they are: *Blue Lion* CPH £1.48, *Six Cock* and *Blue Bell* £1.72½, *Blue Dragon* (Nie-kie) £1.82½, and *Indian Chief* £1.94. The demand is spasmodic, but chiefly for the commonest and best. At auction prices show a drooping tendency.

Light Weights.—Business has been done privately both in 6-lb. and 7-lb. makes, but particulars are withheld at present. The latter weight at auction is rather weaker.

Heavy Weights.—A fairly large business has been passing in these again, but the only lines of which particulars are mentioned are 5,000 pieces *Blue 5 Men* 10-lbs at £2.30 and 2,500 pieces 11-lbs, of the same chop, at £2.32½. Further sales have also been made of goods slightly inside £2.00. Auction prices are rather easier as a rule.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—A sale of some of this make under a *Man in Armour* chop is mentioned at £2.60.

White Shirts.—Of 64-reeds, the only sale reported is 5,000 pieces *Blue Dog* at £1.92½, but the better makes have met with more attention, sales of about 17,000 pieces being published, the most important being *Tai-wo Gold & Stag* at £2.40, *Double Man* and *Double Flag* at £3.05, and a range of chops at from £3.00 to £3.50. The lower reed still keeps up at auction, but 72-reeds are again easier.

T-Cloths.—The only private sale I hear of is *Silver Dragon* 7-lbs. at £1.35. The public sales show a slightly firmer tendency.

Jeans.—There is no business reported in *English* or *American*, but 1,000 pieces *Dutch*, under *Stork* chop, are in the book at £1.65.

Drills.—In *English* makes moderate quantities of the following chops have been taken, namely—*Stag* at £2.27½, *Flag* at £2.30 and *Eagle and Fish* at £2.35.

American.—Nothing further has appeared, but the little trouble mentioned last week has been smoothed over.

Sheetings.—*English.*—A few small sales are published, namely—*Head* £2.37½, *Globe* £2.40 and *Cock* £2.45, there being a fair demand at about these prices. In *Dutch* 2,000 pieces *Beaver* have changed hands at £2.40. In *American* 2,000 pieces, *Phoenix E* at £2.60 is the only transaction from first hands, but as I write it is reported to me that a resale of 1,000 bales *Indian Head* has just taken place at £2.91 net. No further light has been thrown on one or two of the sales mentioned last week, the prices of which looked very doubtful. The market in the STATES still keep above this.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—Nothing further is reported in these Spinnings.

Indian.—The market is very weak, having been quite upset by the CANTON men who have lately established themselves here in the position of sellers and who are forcing off Spinnings they were unable to place in Hongkong at very cheap rates, causing a decline of fully a tael and a half in the commoner chops of both 10s. and 20s., No. 16s. being in smaller supply have not been affected so much. Sales amount to 2,247 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 50 bales—*Leopold* £48½.

No. 10s., bales—*Union* £46, *Indo China* £46½, *Western India* £46½, *Hindustan* £47, *Alexandra Bullock* £49, *Jubilee* new chop £50, ditto *Mule* £50½, *City of Bombay* £50, *Imperial* £52½, *Connaught* £52½, *E. D. Sassoon's Dragon* £52½, *Currimbhoy* £53½/52½, *Tea Carrier* £53 and *Howard* £53½.

No. 12s., 42 bales—*Coorla* £51½ and *David* £53.60.

No. 16s., 710 bales—*Hongkong Mill* £55½, *Kaisar-i-Hind*, *Anglo-Indian*, *Mule*, *Scadeshi*, *Pulki* and *Gitar* £56, *Mazagon*, *Lakmidass* and *Bombay National* £56½, *Alliance* and *Western India*, new chop £56½, ditto *Pony Carriage* £57½, *Currimbhoy* £57½/57½, *Franjee Petit* £57½, and *E. D. Sassoon's Dragon* £58½.

No. 20s., 770 bales—*Victoria*, *Ring*, *Scarlet* and *Green Eagle* chops, *A. E. & Co.'s Woman* chop, *Britannia*, *Ring*, and *Indo China* £54, *Victoria Mule*, and *Mahadassani* £44½, *Lakmidass* £55, *Oriental*, *Tardeo* and *Kaisar-i-Hind* £55½, *Dhun Mill* £55½, *A. E. & Co.'s Joss* chop, *Jadorjee*, *Currimbhoy* and *Franjee Petit* £56, *Imperial* £56½, *James Greaves* £57, *Connaught* £57½, *Tea Carrier* £57½ and *Howard* and *Bullough* £58.

Arrivals this week have been about 1,500 bales by the coast steamers.

Fancy Goods.—There is still very little movement in the goods in this department, in fact the only sale reported to me is 3,000 pieces *Printed T. Cloths* from stock at £1.70. The indent business is quite at a standstill and it looks as though the season were going to close without any enquiry for *Muslins* and *Lenos*. Light weights of *Turkey Reds* continue to go off at Auction at irregular prices.

Woollens.—Some of the commoner chops of *Camlets* exhibit a shade better prices this week, but *S.S.G.* is down one to two mace. For the lower qualities of *Long Ells* also there is a steadier tendency, but the best chop, *G.G.L.* is down a mace and a half. *Lastings* are about steady, No. 10s. perhaps showing a slightly weaker inclination. *Spanish Stripes* are nearly a candareen lower for *Scarlet* in the best chop, otherwise prices are fairly steady.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report of 19th May:—Our import market has been unsettled and irregular during the past week, with the general tendency of staples downward, chiefly on account of the rapid fluctuations of exchange. Native dealers have shown no desire to operate and there remains a general lack of confidence respecting the stability of current values. Whether Australian failures are going to affect China directly remains to be seen, of course credit at home will no doubt be restricted for a time, as already London has felt effects by a panic on the stock exchange.

LEAD.—Excepting a few small sales of "spot" there has been nothing done in this line; further sales of 250 tons, L.B., "to arrive," at £3.70, were left out in my last report.

PIG IRON.—A sale of 200 tons ordinary is reported at £17.

NAILROD IRON.—This market has undergone no special change, the demand having continued tame for all descriptions. There is a rumour of a sale, booked in the beginning of the month, of 400 tons Scotch, "to arrive," at £2.15.

BAR IRON has ruled steady under a fair demand from consumers. Some 300 tons Continental have been settled during the last fortnight, but prices have not transpired.

IRON WIRE.—The demand has shown no improvement, and only moderate sales by dealers are reported.

OLD IRON continues dull and weak. Liverpool Horse-shoes have been done, "to arrive," at £1.50. Sales of "spot" are of a retail character.

TINPLATES AND STEEL are in limited demand at present, and prices have undergone no change.

COPPER SHEATHING.—50 cases, 14/30, have been done at £20.25.

ZINC SHEATHING.—25 cases, No. 4/8, were placed at £8.25.

WHITE METAL has been contracted for at £41 per picul.

MATCHES.—Home rates are too high to allow any business being done, and Vienna lay down fully £1 per case, over Shanghai quotations.

SOAP.—London in Bars and Kegs is in good inquiry, and deliveries are satisfactory. Of Toilet Soaps value of Imports during 1892 footed up to Hai-quan £48,679.

WINDOW GLASS has remained quiet, and there are no sales from first hands on record.

NEEDLES.—Crown chop, No. 1/12, Betweens, have been done at £19, of other descriptions there are no sales on record.

DYES AND COLOURS.—With the exception of a sale of 10,000 bottles, ea. 2 oz., *Blue*, *Dragon Chop*, at 27½, transactions have been of a retail character. According to the Customs Trade Report 1892, imports during that year were:—Aniline value H. £749,368; Emerald Green, 936 piculs, H. £14,040; Logwood, Extract, 1,889.19 piculs, H. £15,251; Picric Acid, 738.12 piculs, H. £8,215; Prussian Blue, 442.97, H. £10,008; Ultramarine, 2,075 piculs, H. £8,281.

BUTTON.—There has been nothing doing under this heading. The sale reported in my last issue of 25 cases, No. 2/4, deep cut, was booked at £42, not at £24 per case.

BERLIN WOOL.—20 cases assorted, 12 oz., have been placed at £57.

TOWELS.—Sales have been made of Huck, 14" x 31", at 26 cand., and of printed, 14" x 29", at 34½ cand.

JOKERS CLOCKS.—Sales at £17.50.

Kerosene Oil.—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report of 19th May:—The demand has been sufficiently strong to absorb a fair amount of stock, and a steady feeling has prevailed regarding prices. Retail rates for Devoes are £1.20, and Russian £1.10, "to arrive," £1.11 to £1.05.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa, (new) £376/380, (old) £380/420; Patna, £402, (new) 399; Benares, (new) £396.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's Circular of 18th May:—London advices are to the 16th current, and advise deliveries of 600 bales to 15th May with a quiet market.

RAW SILK.—Settlements for this mail are on a very limited scale, but further forward contracts have been booked to a small extent. Refusals of New Silk have been offering during the week rather freely on easier terms, but very little business resulted. The news so far received of the progress of the new crop is distinctly good, and everything at the moment points to any increase in production.

TATLEES.—

HANGCHOW TSATLEES.— } No business.

TAYSAMS.—About 150 bales of low grade 9/12 Moss have been at quotations and a few bales of Green Kahings.

YELLOW SILKS.—Over 100 bales are going forward mostly to Asiatic markets.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from May 11th to 17th are 180 bales of White and 225 bales of Yellow and Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—No transactions reported.

WILD SILKS.—

WASTE SILKS.—Tussah Cocoons are quoted £65.

PONGEES.—A moderate business is doing in Shantung makes at £3 to 3.15 for 24 oz.

Purchases include:—TAYSAM.—Green Kaking M. at £290, 9/12 Moss Market Chop at £217½ a 225. YELLOW SILK.—Tungloh at £280, Mienchew (common) at £252½, Meeyang (common) at £205, Szechong at £182½, Fooyung at £212½.

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Settlements for this mail + ... about	500	1,200	800	500	500	250 bales.
for the season† "	76,500	71,500	70,000	74,000	58,200	59,250 "
Stocks.....	1,200	4,000	2,500	4,500	1,200	2,000 "
Total Arrivals\$.....	77,700	75,500	72,500	78,500	59,400	61,250 "

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this Market and forward contracts. \$ Including old Silk.

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	2,976	46,431	49,407	7,506	3,426	1,606	61,945 bales.
" Yellow		5,258	5,258		3,113	316	8,687 "
" Wild	157	4,971	5,128	249	1	105	5,483 "
	3,133	56,660	59,793	7,755	6,540	2,027	76,115 "
Against in 1891-92.....	7,688	47,829	55,517	6,677	5,535	1,690	69,419 "
" 1890-91.....	8,560	48,464	57,024	6,266	4,362	1,373	69,025 "
Export Waste Silk	8,679	29,698	38,377	88		317	38,782 piculs
" Cocoons	694	3,168	3,862	542		49	4,453 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 1,832 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

" 493 " " " " Continent.

2,325

Tea.—From Hankow Tea Statistics of 15th May 1893:—Business reported since the 9th inst., is as under:—

	1893.	1892.
Settlements	140,713 ½ chests.	58,880 ½ chests.
Consisting of the following Teas:—		
Ningchows	42,888 half-chests	£17.50 a 56.00 per picul.
Oopacks	29,916 "	12.00 a 30.50 "
Oonams	22,598 "	9.25 a 30.00 "
Oanfas	39,767 "	14.50 a 42.00 "
Seang-tams	5,544 "	8.90 a 12.50 "

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding number of days from the opening of last season, viz., 11 days.

	HANKOW TEA.	1893.	1892.	KIUKIANG TEA.	1893.	1892.
Settlements	half-chests.	116,481	62,442	Settlements	half-chests.	42,286
Stock		198,759	95,104	Stock		115,615
Arrivals		315,240	157,546	Arrivals		160,901

The entire business to date as compared with the same number of days last year is as under:—

	1893.	1892.
For London and America.....	25,000 half-chests.	5,000 half-chess.
" Russia	136,767 "	75,160 "
	161,767	80,160 "

Comparative Quotations are as under:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Ningchows	Tls. 17.50 a 56.00	29.00 a 60.00	23.00 a 76.00 per picul.
Keemuns.....	26.00 a 48.00	28.25 a 44.00	32.00 a 54.00 "
Oopacks	12.00 a 30.50	18.25 a 36.00	13.00 a 58.00 "
Oonams	9.25 a 30.00	15.00 a 33.00	11.00 a 48.00 "
Oanfas	14.50 a 42.00	14.00 a 38.50	23.00 a 54.00 "
Seang-tams.....	8.90 a 12.50	13.50 a 18.90	11.00 a 30.00 "

FREIGHTS.—Vessels in ports—For London, *Moyune, Glengarry, Priam* and *Flintshire*, expected *Benedi*.

For *Odessa, Saratov* to load at 45s. per ton.

Exchange.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1893.	1892.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	3/11½	4/0½
Credits, 4 months' sight	4/0	4/1½
Do. 6 do.	4/0½	4/1½
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand.....	2½ %	2½ %
3 days' sight private.....	3½ %	3½ %
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	29½ %	29 %

The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of the 14th instant.

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 3s. 9d. Banks Bills, demand, 3s. 9½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 3s. 9½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10d.; 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight 3s. 10½d. 6 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 4.77; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 4.86, 6 months' sight, 4.89. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.92. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 105½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 71½ per cent. discount; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 71½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers 72½. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 72. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 307½. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 308½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, £256.00. Silver Bars, £111.00. Mexican dollars, £73.2625. Carolus dollars, £90.00. Copper Cash, 1,420. Chinese Interest, mace 1.00 nom. Bar Silver in London, per oz 37½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver # oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	N. YK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.	4 m/s. Priv.	Docty 4 m/s.	T/T		Rupees. T/T	
May.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
13th	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.91/4.94	4.91/4.94	3.95	104½	71½/8	72½	308½
15th	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.89/4.92	4.91/4.94	3.95	104½	71½/8	72½	308
16th	38½	3.9	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.87/4.90	4.89/4.92	3.93	105	71½/8	72½	308
17th	37½	3.8½	3.8½	3.9½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.9½	3.10½	4.84/4.87	4.86/4.89	3.91	105½	71½/8	72½	308
18th	37½/¼	3.8½	3.9	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.86/4.89	4.87/4.90	3.91	105½	71½	72½	307½
19th	37½	3.9	3.9	3.9½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.86/4.89	4.87/4.90	3.92	105½	71½	72½	307½

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 18th May, 1893, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.				Previous week.				Corresponding week last year.				For the week.				Previous week.				Corresponding week last year.			
Grey Shirtings.....	11,160	pcs.	against	11,610	pcs.	and	24,530	pcs.	Velvets .....	.....	pcs	against	.....	pcs.	and	.....	pcs.	and	.....	pcs.			
White Shirtings	1,300	„	„	1,850	„	„	4,860	„	Velveteens .....	.....	bales	„	.....	„	„	.....	„	„	.....	„			
T-Cloths	3,200	„	„	3,895	„	„	5,465	„	Cotton Yarn.....	.....	bales	„	.....	„	„	.....	„	„	.....	bls.			
Drills, English.....	.....	„	„	.....	„	„	390	„	Camlets	550	pcs.	„	520	„	„	600	pcs.	„	„	.....			
Jeans, „	90	„	„	120	„	„	150	„	Long Ells	420	„	„	320	„	„	200	„	„	„	.....			
Sheetings, English .....	.....	„	„	.....	„	„	1,260	„	Lastings.....	480	„	„	760	„	„	520	„	„	„	.....			
Turkey Reds	1,386	„	„	1,256	„	„	.....	„	Spanish Stripes ..	618	„	„	540	„	„	732	„	„	„	.....			

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-kee, 13th inst.—

Turkey Reds.—1,386 pieces; *Black Crocodile* 1.14-lbs. £0.85½, *Green Man and Flag* 1.65-lbs. £0.82, *Green Fishman* 2-lbs. £0.97, do. 2½-lbs. £1.13, *Blue Fishman* 2-lbs. £0.96, do. 2½-lbs. £1.04½, do. 2½-lbs. £1.12, *Green Lion* 2.6-lbs. £0.82½/82½, *Green Phoenix* 2.10-lbs. £0.96/96½, *Green Maggie* 2.13-lbs. £1.06½, *Black Mandarin* 3½-lbs. £1.29½, do. 4-lbs. £1.37½, do. 4½-lbs. £1.61½.

At Pa-koo, 16th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,050 pieces; *Steamer* £1.37½/37½.8.4-lbs.—3,600 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £1.37/37½, *Man and Horse* £1.44½/45½, *Steamer* £1.50½/50½, *Blue Dragon* £1.66½/67½.10-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Dragon* £2.04.11-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Dragon* £2.37½.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—750 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £1.16½, *Steamer* £1.40½/42½, *Silver Dragon* £1.54.7.4-lbs.—450 pieces; *Gold Foh No. 2* £1.61½, do. No. 1 £1.70½/70½.8-lbs.—960 pieces; *Steamer* £1.66½/67, *Silver Dragon* £1.77½.8.4-lbs.—360 pieces; *Gold Foh No. 2* £1.87/87½, do. No. 1 £1.97/97½.

At E-wo, 17th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—1,920 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy XX* £1.53½/53½, *Blue 3 Duck* £1.59½, *Blue Crab* £1.60, *Green Tea Caddy* £1.73½/74, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £1.83½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £1.89.

10-lbs.—500 pieces; *Blue Crab* £1.99½/20.00, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.23½/24.**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.25.8-lbs.—180 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.38½.**White Irishes.**—100 pieces; *Blue Gold Lion* £2.75½.

At Yuen-fong, 18th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—150 pieces; *Blue 4 Sister* £1.53½.8.4-lbs.—1 700 pieces; *House* £1.44½, *Double Man* £1.44½/44½, *Blue Britannia* £1.49, *5 Brothers* £1.77½/78.10-lbs.—1,950 pieces; *Red Britannia* £2.03½, *Red 3 Students* £2.04½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.04½, *Red 4 Sister* £2.08½/09.10.12-lbs.—200 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £2.23/23½.11-lbs.—450 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.26½/27.12-lbs.—240 pieces; *Soldier* £2.34½/35½.

White Shirtings.—64-reed 600 pieces; *House Bright* £1.76½, do. *3 Star Dull* £1.74½, *Blue 2 Lighthouse Bright* £1.77½, do. *Dull* £1.75½.

72-reed.—700 pieces; *Red 2 Sister*, £2.11, *Red Double Lighthouse bright* £2.14½/15, do. *dull* £2.18½/19.**T-Cloths.**—8-lbs.—150 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £1.82½.**Jeans.**—8-lbs.—90 pieces; *Squirrel* £1.86.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Ok. Blue.	Ok. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Also Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G., p.p.	10.02½/10.10	10.50/55	10.87½/90	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.02½	.....	.....	9.22½	10.20	
Sales, pcs.	70	20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10*	180
9 Old Man, S.S.H., p.p.	9.50/00	9.42½/47½	10.77½/82	10.03/05	9.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.15	9.92½	
Sales, pcs.	80	40	50	20*	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10*	220
Goose, C.P.H., p. pcs.	9.73	.....	10.79	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.15	.....	
Sales, pcs.	20	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	50
Man & Horse, p. p.c.	9.65	.....	10.59	9.90	9.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, p.c.	20	.....	10	10*	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Double Deer, p. pc.	9.06	.....	9.10	8.57	8.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.39	.....	
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	10	10*	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	50
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse, G.G.L., p.p.	5.2/30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tiger & Ring, C.P.H., p.p.	5.67/10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Horse Head, H.D.B., p.p.	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	4.90/92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tiger, C.P.H., ...	4.46/47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 17th May, 1893, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 107 to 112, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Hioogo.	Yokohama.	Correa.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings †	11,441	...	49,910	8,530	13,502	38,730	280	15,845	2,315	...	300	...	250	...	7800	9,500	67
T-Cloths, 32-in.	1,930	...	6,420	1,275	2,205	4,450	825	1,150	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	1,180	1,750	...	...	...	1000	...	...	400	200
" 36-in.	1,385	...	190	...	560	680	...	300	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	1,900	...
White Shirtings	1,830	...	6,245	1,510	2,988	13,312	700	8,712	2,050	...	...	...	50	...	50	3,300	902
Drills, English & Dutch	15	...	600	15	70	40	135	435	2,565	...	...	...	225	...	...	240	60
" American	...	...	615	...	150	...	1,275	1,965	2,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	...	...	100	...	40	100	...	820	6,720	...	...	...	...	...	120	160	...
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Sheetings, English	240	...	5,290	4,440	3,390	2,486	750	2,040	3,830	...	80	...	...	...	...	380	...
" Indian	...	...	...	20	40	60	...	560	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" American	500	...	1,860	...	...	...	2,550	5,640	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	7,220	1,420	475	248	...	990	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Bro. & Sp. Stings, D. & W.	...	...	80	...	...	30	250	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Chintzes	...	...	750	160	240	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Printed T-Cloths	310	...	5,560	1,070	1,250	4,660	670	3,188	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	350	50
Printed Twills	84	...	312	60	...	708	240	60	117	...	...	...	...	...	168	240	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	25	...	2,135	855	900	1,910	200	1,210	90	...	...	...	...	...	275	350	...
Velvets	114	...	60	30	84	300	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	...	3,240	400	1,098	2,828	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Muslins	Pcs.	320	1,686	402	300	3,200	...	500	...	...	...	...	1000	...	17,887	250	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	240	...	100	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,180	150	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	Pels.	150	1,980	786	972	5,604	999	2,616	8,918	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	...
" English	...	...	3	6	3	255	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	Pcs.	66	222	30	102	402	...	96	30	...	12	...	6	...	36	90	...
" Cotton	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	6	54	6	40	142	10	136	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Camlets	40	...	190	80	230	540	20	90	110	...	70	...	...	...	...	120	...
Long Ells	...	...	400	80	200	620	...	100	20	...	...	...	40	...	...	100	...
Lastings	20	...	300	...	290	1,732	20	220	180	...	...	...	...	...	60	240	...
Italian Cloth	120	...	630	120	60	512	60	30	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	150	...	2,071	220	790	2,462	220	3,495	870	...	100	...	280	...	504	500	40
Plain & Figured Orleans	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Cotton Flannels	...	...	60	127	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	300	...
Lead in Pigs	Pels.	360	340	278	1,606	1,507	61	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	...	819	680	428	448	1,273	336	521	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Kerosine Oil, American	Cas.	5,800	4,500	...	1,670	21,212	7,100	2,200	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	...	1,500	...	...	...	300	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED
ON THE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE RETURNS,
ON 31st DEC., 1892.

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 31st DEC., 1892.	
	As above.	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1893.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1893.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 15th May, 1892.
Grey Shirtings †	158,470	1,735,716	2,608,100	77,640	2,042,979	2,843,072	1,666,184	1,569,096
T-Cloths, 32-in.	21,650	284,482	...	21,123	349,500	...	264,913	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	4,900	90,826	548,251	...	70,770	599,351	80,304	264,993
" 36-in.	5,135	62,980	119,865	4,138	86,989	149,330	77,865	93,870
White Shirtings	41,649	571,140	864,613	22,652	667,539	864,435	457,954	632,020
Drills, English & Dutch	4,400	90,946	73,305	11,990	155,356	79,501	84,055	96,312
" American	7,120	78,350	132,629	...	125,015	237,100	61,740	200,406
Jeans, English & Dutch	8,060	54,766	68,882	2,440	42,398	68,578	20,472	66,214
" American	600	11,910	3,390	...	18,000	4,000	12,090	?
Sheetings, English	22,926	235,062	...	14,040	307,320	...	157,831	...
" Indian	1,680	22,639	376,329	1,780	17,280	376,865	1,621	244,451
" American	14,570	186,740	525,204	...	345,055	519,265	323,240	310,056
Dyed Shirtings	10,503	79,444	116,879	3,387	64,668	101,516	12,076	15,292
Bro. & Sp. Stings, D. & W.	510	14,849	17,070	1,654	19,783	14,124	15,491	6,505
Chintzes	1,690	21,472	24,868	2,209	31,708	34,530	29,120	30,994
Printed T-Cloths	17,228	210,523	248,488	11,855	244,836	255,381	245,783	193,003
Printed Twills	1,989	46,531	57,200	1,781	63,267	70,574	93,404	40,943
Turkey Red Shirtings	7,950	135,670	223,821	650	50,643	201,256	171,806	364,966
Velvets	713	8,638	11,589	2,228	20,042	17,272	19,064	8,503
Velveteens	241	3,366	5,728	516	3,859	5,576	2,367	3,162
Handkerchiefs	10,766	152,962	179,639	8,062	153,283	186,753	169,450	143,853
Muslins	25,545	74,930	96,402	14,672	152,242	162,086	143,221	120,612
Lenos & Balzarines	7,930	23,340	49,871	4,900	53,547	71,112	53,709	58,976
Cotton Yarn, Indian	Pels.	22,178	152,929	284,013	8,184	159,921	342,658	35,413
" English	321	6,507	16,677	180	2,501	7,342	?	9,444
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	1,092	12,687	12,969	2,292	19,548	20,002	12,021	10,665
" Cotton	324	6,847	10,334	1,336	10,739	14,222	6,539	8,523
Medium and Broad Cloths	474	7,362	8,421	390	6,790	12,354	16,558	14,599
Camlets	1,490	23,539	27,313	1,350	31,380	20,869	14,911	10,946
Long Ells	1,560	22,099	24,219	2,435	28,100	27,300	14,964	14,241
Lastings	3,062	41,964	48,335	4,337	78,675	55,680	51,096	23,324
Italian Cloth	1,952	22,814	28,249	2,431	27,381	25,846	13,131	21,000
Cotton Lastings & Italians	11,702	207,955	263,558	18,293	341,361	265,235	324,668	194,447
Plain & Figured Orleans	230	2,279	10,553	...	660	7,429	3,058	6,048
Cotton Flannels	585	16,680	8,047	...	24,266	6,704	33,636	37,566
Lead in Pigs	Pels.	5,178	51,240	38,149	44,537	68,960	19,017	41,609
Iron—Nail Rod	...	5,219	62,111	63,186	7,590	55,258	63,584	153,155
Kerosine Oil, American	Cas.	46,482	799,389	447,903	...	680,809	397,234	486,145
" Russian	2,600	125,830	168,750	27,162	298,115	40,055	103,138	47,569

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Ancona, Pingsuey, Oriental, Oceanien, Ajax, Shanghai, Holyrood, Empress of Japan, Peking and Prussen.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Formosa, Titan, Glengarry, Pathan, and additional ex Salazie.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 19th May, 1893.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—Shares have weakened, in sympathy with the London market, and business has been done at 107 per cent. premium. The latest London quotation is £33. *Bank of China.*—Shares have changed hands at £0.80 and \$1.00.

DOCKS.—Shares in *S. C. Farnham & Co.* have been sold at £106.

MARINE INSURANCE.—A sale of *Straits Insurance* shares at \$11½ is reported.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkong* are offering at \$220. *Chinas* have been sold at \$83 and 82½.

MINING.—*Sheridans* have changed hands at £8.

CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai* have been placed at £202½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares have been sold at £25½, *Shanghai-Lankat Tobacco* shares, with £80 paid up, at £50, and one or two lots of *Hongkong Land Investment* shares at \$54.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATION.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	
Banks.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$3,600,000.00	\$71,171.30	31 Dec 92	*£1	1 Mar 93	107% pm. 188.89
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.	199,875	£10	£1½	.....	£2,002.13	10 31 Dec 92	+0.49	4 Mar 92	\$1.00 0.73
Do. Founders	1,250	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	+£35.23	14 Feb 91	£20.0.0 106.96
National Bank of China, Ltd. A	19,970	£10	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. B	29,955	£10	£8	.....	\$20,572.82	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	\$36.00 26.28
Do. Founders	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130.00 94.90
Shipping.									
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	£100	£100	£3,000	£171.12	31 Dec 92	*£6	5 April 93	 90.00
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£2,437.11	31 Dec 91	+2½%	7 July 92	 22.00
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£150	£150	.....	£1,050.34	31 Dec 92	*20%	1 Mar 92	 150.00
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	20,000	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£6.10.0 33.91
Do. ord. do.	10,000	£10	£5	£114,000.00	£1,296.19	0 31 Dec 92	*3%	27 Mar 93	£1.0.0 5.26
Do. do. do.	10,000	£10	£3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£0.10.0 2.61
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	T. £50	T. £50	£73,449.16	£5,182.45	31 Dec 92	*5%	14 Mar 93	T. £55.00 57.33
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$619,000.00	\$18,714.87	31 Dec 92	*5%	30 Jan 93	\$29.25 21.35
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£18,500.00	£67.92	31 Dec 92	*£12	6 Jan 93	 420.00
Byrd & Co., Ltd., Founders	200	£100	£100	£41,000.00	£5,302.57	30 April 92	+£12	28 June 92	 300.00
Byrd & Co., Ltd.	7,800	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	106.00
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$750,000.00	\$237,185.68	30 April 92	+£4.50	19 Sept 92	\$54.00 39.42
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£25	£200,000.00	£159,969.32	31 Dec 92	+£26.67	22 April 93	 125.00
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$842,000.00	\$422,392.37	30 June 92	*£7	12 Oct 92	\$82.00 59.86
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$280,000.00	\$133,627.84	31 Dec 92	*186%	27 April 93	 70.00
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$730,000.00	\$73,349.32	31 Dec 91	*85	13 Jan 93	\$110.00 80.30
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$190	\$20	\$35,000.00	\$364,722.32	31 Dec 91	+5%	15 July 92	\$11.75 8.58
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,060,000	\$301,495.70	31 Dec 92	+£17.50	16 Mar 93	\$220.00 160.60
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$825,000.00	\$183,787.54	31 Dec 92	*£7	7 Mar 93	\$82.50 60.22
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$127,500.00	\$22,845.03	31 Dec 92	*5%	29 Mar 93	\$16.50 9.49
Singapore Ins. Co., Ltd. in Liq.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$126,852.17	31 Dec 91	+£0.70	26 April 90	\$12.50 9.12
Wharves.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£94,089.75	£4,302.19	31 Dec 92	*£11.00	9 Mar 93	 272.50
Birt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co.	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct 92	*£3½	28 Nov 92	 37.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$14,409.37	31 Dec 92	*\$1.50	9 Feb 93	\$42.00 30.66
Mining.									
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	£47,714.08	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	8.00
Smuggler Union Mining Co.	50,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal.
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	115,000	\$1	\$0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.15 0.11
Do. do.	25,000	\$1	\$1	.....	\$895,449.49	30 June 91	None.	.....	\$1.00 0.73
Cargo Boats.									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£40,397.90	£2,643.16	31 Dec 92	*7%	14 Mar 93	 202.50
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£11,000.00	£1,930.32	31 Dec 92	*5%	2 Mar 93	 75.00
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£100,000.00	£12,644.41	31 Dec 92	£2.61	30 Mar 93	 210.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	£20	£20	£25,723.08	£218.45	31 Dec 92	*58%	25 Mar 93	 156.50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£7,810.42	30 June 92	None.	.....	17.00
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ltd	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£4,692.42	29 Feb 92	+£2	15 May 90	 6.00
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$3,061.51	31 Dec 91	*\$5%	10 Mar 92	\$110.00 80.30
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	477	£100	£100	.....	£775.78	31 Dec 92	+£7	29 Mar 93	 88.00
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	£50	£28,263.17	£301.51	31 Dec 92	*3½%	2 Mar 93	 25.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$552.12	31 Dec 91	*\$5	20 April 92	\$80.00 58.40
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd	1,800	£50	£50	£1,903.86	£1,855.54	31 Dec 92	*£2	25 April 93	 44.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£623.53	14 Oct 92	*£1.50	9 Dec 92	 39.50
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$10,225.99	.....	30 Nov 91	*3%	30 Nov 91	\$85.00 62.05
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	\$7,311.93	.....	31 Dec 92	None.	.....	115.00
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110.00
Shanghai-Lankat Tob. Co., Ltd.	1,590	£100	£80	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	50.00
Do. Founders	10	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	525.00
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Ltd.	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	31 Dec 92	+7%	25 April 93	 35.00
Shanghai Ice Co	360	£100	£100	£250.00	.....	31 Dec 92	+7%	25 April 93	 20.00
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$15,538.47	31 Dec 91	+9½%	10 Jan 93	 110.50
							7%	9 Nov 92	\$15.50 11.32

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	\$45,000.00	\$25,000.00	£100	7%	Dec. & June	nominal.
Do. 1884	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	£100	7%	Do.	.....
Do. 1885	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	£100	7%	Do.	.....
Do. 1888	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	.....
Do. 1890	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	.....
Do. 1891	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	£108.00
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£85,000	£100	7%	Quarterly	£102(a) nominal.
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	*4%	2 Sept. '92	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	S. £767,200.00	£716,800.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(a) £281.00
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. Debentures.	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(a) £100.00
Do. Do.	£105,200.00	£105,200.00	£100	5½%	June & Dec.	£100.00

* For half year. † For quarter year. + For year. ‡ A deficit. § A dividend of 6% for the half year to 31st Dec., 1892, was paid on 12th Jan., 1893. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.